THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 22.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 10. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1878. | Per Annum in Advance. TOWN.....11-8. MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 4TH MARCH.

DURING THE LAST YEAR the following was the number of vessels belonging to the Bengal Marine :

Sea-going steamers	2
Pilot brigs, survey vessels, light-ships, [illegible] vessel, boats, &c.	30
River-going steamers	6
Flats and barges	4
Steam launches	5

There were also 10 famine steamers and 13 flats. Why are not the famine steamers disposed of? They have been converted into pleasure-boats for Divisional Commissioners and District Collectors, though they are allowed travelling allowances. The travelling allowance of the Divisional Commissioner is included in his salary.

IN ITS LAST administration report the Bengal Government makes the following remarks on the condition of the people:

Generally there can be no doubt that the material condition of the agricultural portion of the population is one of great and increasing prosperity, and, as a consequence, of rapidly advancing independence. The growth of the jute cultivation is assigned as the chief cause of this. The Magistrate of Dacca states that the amount of jute grown in that district alone and sold at Naraingunge put a sum into the ryots' hands enough to pay the whole rental of the district and leave a surplus of over 8 to 13 lakhs. A similar state of things is found in Furreedpore, Mymensing, and Tipperah. "The style of living of the peasantry has quite changed. They are well-housed, well-fed, and well-clothed; their women and children wear ornaments; their utensils are of metal instead of, as formerly, earthenware; they sleep on platforms instead of mats, and are covered with quilts well stuffed with cotton, in place of the rags of cloth that in former years sufficed for this purpose." It is said that the professional and petty trading classes have not shared in this prosperity, and have felt the higher prices of necessaries. They will probably, however, be able in time, to raise the rate of their own remuneration.

And yet the industrial and petty trading classes are saddled with the License tax.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS at Alipore have become a Government institution. We read in the report that in January 1876 the committee were informed that in the opinion of the Government of India no part of the charges of the gardens should be imposed on the public revenue; and the payments on account of the keep of the animals, which had been provided from the Bengal provincial funds for several months, were discontinued from the end of July. From that time the committee had had to provide all the current expenditure of the institution, and they were for a time entirely dependent on the public for support. On subsequent representation the Government of India directed the Bengal Government to take over the gardens formally as a Government institution, the local Government taking credit to itself for the funds in the hands of the committee (which would, however, be kept as a separate head of account.) and accepting at its own risk all the future receipts and expenditure. The Supreme Government sanctioned the above proposals, and the Zoological Garden is now a Government institution with a subsidy from provincial funds not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum.

VANILLA, it seems, is not likely to succeed in Bengal. Last year a number of vanilla plants were put out in the Howrah Botanical Garden under the shade of mango trees, in the hope that in such a situation they might thrive better than in the thatched sheds under which vanilla had hitherto been grown in Bengal. These plants afford very little hope of a profitable crop. By far the finest plant of vanilla grows on the north side of an old wall in the garden. This bore, as usual, a good crop of pods and as usual dropped them unripe on the occurrence of an especially hot day. It may now be concluded definitely that the establishment of vanilla culture as a profitable industry in Bengal is not possible.

THE TOTAL area of reserved forests in Bengal may be thus classified:

	Square miles.
Sal forests with savannah, mixed forests, and Lower Hill forests containing sal ...	1,057
Khair and sissu forest	107
Upper Hill forests	75
Soondri forests	1,581
Chittagong mixed forest	570
Total ...	3,390

The various reserves are so situated as to be able to supply with timber every district of Bengal except parts of the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions, which must for the present depend upon Nepal and Oudh.

TUESDAY, 5TH MARCH.

THE FOLLOWING statistics regarding tea-cultivation in the Bengal districts are taken from the last administration report of Bengal. In the district of Darjeeling there were 132 gardens at the close of 1876, against 12[illegible] ardens in 1875. The total area of land included in the several concerns is 106,637 acres, out of which 95,724 acres are held under the Waste Land Rules, or taken up under cultivation leases, and 10,913 acres are lands held on the ordinary district tenure and acquired from the Terai jotedars. There are 24 Limited Liability Tea Companies in Darjeeling, and 17 Associations not registered under the Act. There are 70 private gardens, two or three of which in some cases belong to the same proprietors. Six gardens are worked by the land Mortgage Bank. Some natives also have of late begun to cultivate tea. There is one Company composed entirely of natives, and at least four private gardens are owned by them. In the district of Julpigoree tea cultivation is still in its infancy. Not a single garden is yet "mature," and therefore it is too soon now to say anything as to the prospects of the tea industry in the district, though there is already great demand for land. In this Division tea is grown only in the district of Dacca and Mymensing. There are two gardens in the former belonging to Nawab Ahsanullah and Rajah Kali Narain Roy, and one in the latter district, owned by the Maharajah of Shooshung. There are twenty plantations in Chittagong, one in Noakholly, and four in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The area brought under cultivation during the year 1876-77 consisted of 1,763 acres in Chittagong, against 1,640 acres in 1875-76; 16 acres in Noakholly, the same as in the previous year; and 450 in Chittagong Hill Tracts, against 1,052 of the previous year. The figures of the Chittagong Hill Tracts for 1876-77 are exclusive of those of the Halda Valley, which is the largest concern in this district, and from which no returns have been obtained. In the Chota Nagpore Division tea cultivation is confined to the districts of Hazareebagh and Lohardugga, and in the latter district it has been commenced but recently.

IT IS rumoured that Lord Dufferin, now returning from Canada, will be the next Viceroy of India. It is too early to speculate on the subject.

THE WHOLE number of foreign missionaries sent out from Protestant Christendom is said to be 2,110, of whom 1,060 are from Great Britain, and nearly all the rest from America and Germany.

BOTH HOUSES of the United States Congress have unanimously passed a resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Mr. Henry M. Stanley for his achievements in the field of African exploration.

IT IS said that types made from the new toughened glass will soon supersede all metal types, as they are much cheaper and more durable, never getting dull or blunt at the edges but giving a sharp clear impression always.

JOSEPH COOK says that there are in North and South America 11,000,000 square miles of arable land, while all Europe, Asia and Africa together have only 10,000,000 through which the plough can be profitably passed, and that the New World, although less than half the size of the Old World, can maintain a larger population. ON then to the new world!

WEDNESDAY, 6TH MARCH.

THE MIKADO of Japan has presented two very handsome volumes of Japanese poetry to Mr. R. H. Horne, the author of "Orion." The Imperial gift is a recognition of the attention which Japan has received from the distinguished Western writer. The volumes, exquisitely printed, are bound with violet silk threads, are wrapped in a case of grass-green embroidery, and, finally, repose in a charming box of cedar-wood. They contain a collection of poems by famous Japanese writers celebrating the achievements of the present Mikado. We understand that Mr. Horne proposes, with the assistance of his friend, the Japanese Ambassador, to translate these poems into English verse.

THE FOLLOWING statement of Indian dietary was circulated at the last Mahomedan Conversazione by Babu Kanyelal Dey Rai Bahadur;

Statement showing the properties of Articles of Native Dietary

ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Per cent. Flesh formers.	Heat givers.	Mineral matters.	Watery & fatty matters.
AMYLACEOUS.—Rice ...	7	78	1	14
Sago	4	82	1	13
Arrow-root and Tapioca ...				
Potatoes	2	23	1	74
SACCHARINE!				
Sugar ...	0	100	0	0
OLEAGINOUS.				
Butter and Ghee ...	0	100	0	0
FIBRINOUS. & ALBUMINOUS.				
Wheat ...	13	72	2	13
Panicum miliaceum ...				
Jowaree ..	9	74	1	16
orghum vulare ...				
Bajra ...	10	73	2	15
Penicillaria spicata ...				
Kangni	12	70	1	17
Panicum miliaceum ..				
Oatmeal ...	70	69	3	11
Barley ...	11	72	2	15
Fish ...	14	7	1	78
Cooked meat ...	22	14	1	63
CASEINOUS.				
Gram ...				
Chullar Dal ...	19	62	3	16
Cicer arietinum ...				
Pigeon Pea ...				
Arahar Dal ...	20	61	3	17
Cajaansindicus ...				
Common Pea ...				
Matar Dal ...	25	58	2	15
Pisum sattivum ...				
Lentils ...				
Musur Dal ...	24	59	2	15
Ervun lens ...				
Vetch ...				
Khesare Dal ...	28	66	3	13
Lathyrus sativus ...				
Chowlee ...				
Barbati Dal ...	24	69	3	14
Dolichos sinensis ...				
Green Gram ...				
Mug Dal ...	24	60	3	13
Phaseolus Mong ..				
Mash Kalaya Dal				
Phaseolus radiatus ...	22	62	3	13
Green Peas ...	7	36	2	55
Milk ...	5	8	1	86

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND CO. will shortly publish a 'Life of George Combe,' whose work on 'The Constitution of Man' has been translated into six modern languages, while over 100,000 copies have been sold in this country. On matters of education Mr. Combe was consulted by the Prince Consort and Baron Stockmar, to whom in 1844 he presented a report on the education of the Prince of Wales. He was, moreover, one of the earliest and most zealous advocates of compulsory and unsectarian national education, and among his correspondents on that subject were Cobden, Archbishop Whatley, W. E. Channing, Horace Marn, &c. The present work, which is by Mr. Charles Gibbon, contains a fragment of autobiography, and throws much light on the state of religious thought in England during the first half of the nineteenth century.

THE FOLLOWING statement shews the most important staples of traffic in Bengal:

LIST OF ARTICLES.	By country boats.	By river steamers.	By rail.	By road.
Rice and paddy—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice not in the husk	1,32,80,600	3,45,500	44,69,500	19,00,200
Rice in the husk ...	59,03,400	...	29,800	8,77,300
Wheat	27,33,000	10,300	48,22,500	20,900
Pulses and gram ...	42,72,400	65,000	11,24,700	2,65,100
Other food-grains ...	18,43,000	...	1,07,000	3,14,000
Total of food-grains..	3 30,32,400	4,20,800	1,05,53,800	36,77,500
Jute	91,78,600	5,87,900	33,82,400	2,42,500
Linseed	41,11,600	2,900	24,02,700	2,92,600
Mustard... ...	40,05,600	96,900	12,66,400	2,17,000
Other oil-seeds ...	9,03,100	4,000	13,02,500	45,900
Total of oil-seeds ...	90,20,300	1,03,800	49,71,600	5,55,500
Indigo	40,950	160	1,15,170	410
Tea	12,200	2,66,900	95,300	...
Silk	14,408	355	17,132	37
Sugar, refined ...	11,65,700	11,100	3,03,600	1,04,600
Ditto, unrefined ...	22,78,900	...	5,62,700	1,19,300
Tobacco... ...	17,34,100	22,300	2,80,900	1,13,000
Raw cotton ...	4,22,000	...	4,80,200	21,700
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Hides	14,21,200	12,300	35,03,700	1,19,900
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Saltpetre.. ...	3,37,000	...	5,18,400	19,300
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Europeanpiecegoods.	1,20,82,100	56,77,200	9,38,75,600	30,17,600
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cotton twist (European)	62,100	2,900	97,800	7,500
Salt	66,33,000	1,08,400	23,84,700	3,04,600

WE HEAR that the Government of India has ascertained from the British Minister at Washington that the Silver Law as passed by the United States Legislature provides for a minimum monthly average of $2,000,000 (two million dollars, or say £400,000 as well as a maximum of $4,000,000 (four million dollars or £800,000).

THURSDAY, 7TH MARCH.

IT IS STATED that Mr. Elliott will be Secretary to the Famine Commission.

WE HEAR that General Strachey is about to visit Madras and Mysore and that he will be accompanied by Mr. Howell, who will take up the preliminary duties of Secretary to the Famine Commission until such time as Mr. Elliott can be spared from Mysore.

WE LEARN that Major Impey has accepted the post of Resident of Nepal *vice* Mr. Henvey.

WE HEAR that Mr. Elliott is about to visit Calcutta to confer with His Excellency the Viceroy on Famine prospects in Mysore.

WE HAVE received the following letter from our North-Eastern frontier :

"The Chief Commissioner of Assam lately visited the country of the Nagas. During his advent the country was greatly disturbed, consequently there were no special arrangements for a formal reception. Samagooting Nagas, however, accorded him a most cordial welcome and entertained him with a grand Nautch of their own. He stayed full three weeks in the hills and was greatly pleased with the friendly disposition of the leading villages of the Angamies. He held a Durbar at a place called Suchima "Ara" where the Gaunburas of the principal villages assembled for the purpose. His speech to them was to the following effect."

"I am much pleased to see you all assembled here offering me a very good opportunity to give you some friendly advices. You may rest assured that the British Government never entertained any sinister motive when it insists upon you to put an end to your long cherished blood feuds. You have made a great suicidal system among yourselves by encouraging your youngsters to such a course which leads only to destruction. Already you have had enough of these and now it is yours to discourage them as much as you can. They do no good to you nor indeed to anybody else. On the contrary our Government is unnecessarily put to a good deal of trouble for their marauding propensities. You know perfectly well that when a boundary line was laid down by the late Captain Butler between Manipur and British territory you were strictly enjoined not to make any raid beyond that line. But your past conduct shews you have simply disobeyed this order. Any repetition of such misconduct will now be met with most condign punishment. In case of any bloodshed among yourselves owing to any old feud you should represent the matter promptly to the Political officer of these hills who will settle it, but never let your youngsters make the bad worse or bring more unspeakable abomination in such a fair country as yours is. This I tell you because you have no recognized headmen among yourselves who can more amicably settle your blood feuds than the Political Officer. Look to the plains-people, how peacefully do they live! You may do so if you only hear our advice. Extend your cultivation as much as you like, expand your trade as far beyond as you wish, we will do our best to promote your good wishes."

Upon this Hikale one of the Mozema Gaunburas who was conspicuous in the Durbar by his unusually fat and unwieldy person replied as follows :

"Our men are too savage to understand all these good advices. Could they follow these there would have been no lawless marauding rowdies amongst us. They are too blood-thirsty to be so soon and so easily satisfied. If you are really anxious to prevent our intertribal funds please come and take your Head Quarters in our vicinage and we will become the children of your gracious Soverign the Queen and then will be time to make our youngsters peaceful."

The Chief Commissioner was greatly satisfied with this and the Durbar was dissolved.

AN OFFICIAL enquiry has elicited the fact that the charge of mismanagement on the part of the authorities of the Rajputana State Railway, which was made in some of the public papers in reference to an accident that occurred at the Bewai Station on the 7th May 1877, was entirely unfounded. The accident was unimportant in character, causing no injury to passengers and very slight damage to the stock, and it was entirely due to the carelessness of a pointsman who disobeyed the direct orders of the station master, and turned an incoming train on to the wrong line, though the Station master had himself superintended the unlocking of the points. The pointsman was convicted of this culpable negligence and sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

A QUESTION sometime ago arose as to the possibility of supplying timber for Her Majesty's Navy by the Forest Department of British Burmah ; but on enquiry it appears that the Forest Department is not in a position to meet the requirements of the admirability from the supplies of the Government timber available. In order to do so it would be necessary to purchase largely in the market which is considered an undesirable course to adopt.

ACCORDING to the last Central Provinces Administration Report it appears that, as the consequence of irrigation and manuring operations, at the Model Farm, Nagpore, Jelalin wheat is said to have produced 1,600lbs, and white-eared wheat 2,200lbs, per acre, whereas the average yield per acre in the country does not exceed 400lbs. The value of this produce at Nagpore would be Rs. 60, while the cost of cultivation, including all expenses, is given at 10 Rs. per acre. In commenting on these facts the Secretary of State desires to be informed what steps are being taken in the Nagpore and other Provinces to communicate these results to the agricultural community generally. As in many cases these model farms appear to involve financial loss it is important that such results as those given above should be made known as widely as possible.

THE REPORT of the Financial Commissioners of the Punjab on the trade of that Province for 1876-77 exhibits, as compared with the returns of the previous two years, a decided falling-off, not only in the value but in the weight of exports to countries beyond the frontier, and this notwithstanding the very marked improvement in the imports from Cabul. The balance of foreign trade is consequently very considerably against the Punjab. The report does not show how this excess of imports is adjusted. Enquiries were being made into the valuation of European Cotton cloth so as to remove the uncertainty existing in the figures under that head, and consequently in the total value of the imports and exports of the Province.

FRIDAY, 8TH MARCH.

THE LATEST famine reports from Madras dated the 5th instant show a decrease during the week in numbers on relief works of 13,000 and a decrease on gratuitous relief of 9,000. The total decrease is 22,000 ; numbers now remaining are 260,000. There is a general slight rise in prices.

THE WEATHER and crop report from the Central Provinces for the week ending 4th March, shows clear and cool weather. Kharif threshing is completed ; Rabi cutting and threshing continue. The outturn is below the average especially in Betul Chhindwara and Seoni owing to injury to the wheat by blight and to other crops by frost and insects. The general prespects are fair, Prices are still rising owing to large exports to Bombay and the North Western Provinces.

A REPORT from Central India dated the 4th March states weather cool, water scarce, prospects fair. Cholera in Indore city decreasing.

MAJOR T. CADELL V. C. will take Major Impey's place at Udaipur, Major Grant succeeding Major Cadell at Jodhpur and Captain E. L. Durand succeeding Major Grant as First Assistant at the Persian Gulf.

FURTHER news of the severity of the snow-storms which have lately occurred in the Hazara and other districts has been received from the frontier. Reports have been received of several villages and forts in the direction of Ghazni being buried under snow, and there has, it is said, been great loss of life and property there. It is also rumoured that large numbers of poor people have died from want of clothing and food, in Cabul, and that as supplies had not come in on account of the severity of the weather the Amir had sent out 200 Camels to bring provisions from the direction of Hazar-Ghazni.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT in Madras being now in a position to commence work on the Palar Anicut Channels in North Arcot, the local Government have issued directions for the opening of these works as soon as possible. The works generally will be carried out by able-bodied labourers under Professional Agency Rules, and suitable sections of the work or particular branches of employment are to be reserved for their families and the weaker persons under the Civil Agency Rules, but care is to be taken that families are not separated. A hospital establishment and arrangements for medical aid are to be at once provided under the orders of the Surgeon-General after consultation with the Chief Engineer for irrigation.

WE ARE REQUESTED to state that there will be a round of festivities at Choadanga on the E B. Railway, in the Nuddea District, commencing from to-day ! There will be Gymnastics, Magical Performances, Racing, Illumination, Readings, Fireworks and Theatricals. They will conclude on the 13th instant.

A CASE OF diabolical torture with a view to cause death, which occurred lately at Pooree, has been brought to our notice. A Mohant or Yogi reputed to possess supernatural powers in curing inveterate distempers had been lured into a great man's house, on pretext of invoking his aid to cure a sick man. On his arrival the servants of the man evidently under a preconcerted arrangement fell upon him and subjected him to the most revolting and indecent tortures. The man was taken for dead and was left in a lane through a back door. He was, however, picked up by the police at the Lion Gate of the temple and sent to hospital. His agony was so great that the Native Doctor was obliged to make him insensible in order to assuage his pain. As the case is under investigation we suppress names.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the prospectus of a comprehensive Bibliography contemplated to be issued in parts by the Sub-Editor of the *Shomeprakash* under the superintendence of Pundit Dwarkanath Bydiabhusun. The object of the editor is to furnish a succinct literary history of the standard Sanskrit works preceded by a dissertation on their chronology and authorship. The first part we hear is in the press and will contain notices of 40 works, preceded by an introductory discourse on the history of the Aryans and their literature.

SATURDAY, 9TH MARCH.

WE ARE REQUESTED to mention that there will be gymnastic and athletic sports at Berhampore on the 10th and 12th April next. Prizes will be awarded to the successful competitors, but none will be allowed more than three prizes exclusive of the Champion prize. Prizes will be given in the shape of books, crickets, bats and dumb bells but not in cash.

THERE WERE 270 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending the 2nd March, of which 27 were from small-pox, 77 from fever, 44 from cholera, 40 from diarrhœa and dysentery, and 14 from tetanus, 11 children were still-born and 5 persons died from old age.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that a case of attempted incendiarism occurred at Rampore Haut and is now under judicial investigation. A curious contrivance was resorted to to set the town on fire. The incendiary had picked up a ball of jute cast off evidently by a railway driver after wiping his dirty hands with it ; this ball had been ignited and fastened to the head of a slaughtered fowl, and a crow had carried it off and perched it on a thatch. Fortunately the roof of the thatch was so smooth and polished, the straws had been plated together as it were by rain-water, that it rolled down as soon as the crow let it down from its bill before the thatch had time to catch fire. The police have not yet succeeded in tracing the incendiary.

WE UNDERSTAND that there is some intention of appointing an Assistant to the Director of Agriculture and Commerce in the North-Western Provinces. So the financial crisis does not stop the multiplication of offices.

WE UNDERSTAND that subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India has sanctioned an additional Extra Assistant Commissionership for the Punjab Commission for three years on a salary of Rs. 700 a month, for the supervision of the conservancy and the other works of municipal improvement now being carried out in Simla. The appointment has been conferred upon Mr. H. B. Goad of the N. W. P. Police. The Government is lavishing money upon the Simla Municipality, but does not contribute a pice to the municipal fund of the capital of the empire !

WE UNDERSTAND that the Government of India has sanctioned the proposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces to be allowed to proceed with the construction of a light railroad on the metre gauge between Cawnpore and Furruckabad. This line is included in the scheme of light railways for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the failure of the autumn harvest makes the proposed work a very desirable one at the present moment. It is believed that a portion of the capital required will be raised locally.

MR. O'KINEALY will remain in charge of the Home Office until the offices close in Calcutta on the 5th April. When the offices reopen at Simla on April the 22nd, MR. Stuart Bayley will take charge of the Home Office, about which time Colonel Colley will relieve him of his temporary duties as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy. Mr. Lyall will take charge of the Foreign Office on the reopening of the offices at Simla. Mr. Aitchison will leave about the end of the present month, and Mr. Plowden will be in charge of the current duties of the Foreign Secretariat for the brief interval between Mr. Aitchison's departure and the closing of the offices on April the 5th.

LORD LYTTON presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Government School at Barrackpore and delivered an appropriate and graceful address. His Lordship gave the following advice to the students on the cultivation of English :

"Since I first visited this School, I have had many opportunities of recognising your quickness and clearness in learning and reciting passages from Shakespeare. But it has suggested to me one reflection which I wish to mention, not so much to you, boys, as to your instructors. Shakespeare is a writer whom no one, boy or man, can study without advantage ; but the language of Shakespeare has long ceased to be vernacular.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

In short, for all common conversational purposes it is absolete. Now I think that what young native students primarily need to acquire from their study of English, at least as regards their oral use of the language, is a correct and pleasing pronunciation of the vocabulary now in daily use. Of course, I do not mean English slang, but the English language as it is spoken every day by educated Englishmen and Englishwomen. I don't think you are likely to acquire this, and you are certainly not likely to correct your deficiencies of pronunciation, if you confine yourselves to recitations of Shakespeare."

His Lordship thus dwelt on the importance of physical education :

"There is an old Latin proverb, doubtless well known to you which bids us pray for a sound body in order that we may have a sound mind. And the fact of the matter is that the mind depends upon the body just as an engine driver depends upon his engine. Take any first class highly trained engine driver, who has passed any number of examinations, and put him on an engine out of repair, that won't work. If he can't get up the steam without bursting the boiler, I suspect that in spite of all his knowledge, he will make no progress. Now I should like to see amongst your annual prizes some evidence of your success in the cultivation of physical, as well as mental, faculties. And, therefore, I propose next year to offer a prize to the boy who beats all other competitors in some athletic exercise. I won't take gymnastics exclusively as the subject of this prize because in that exercise some of you have an unfair start over the others. But I think that gymnastics combined with some other form of wholesome bodily exercise which none of you have systematically practised before, and which needs no artificial apparatus or accessory instruments,—say, for instance, footracing,—will be a fair test of at least one kind of physical training.

His Lordship was very hearty and gave the boys an extra week's holiday.

THE ENGLISHMAN has received a telegram from Bombay to the effect that Mr. Justice Bayley in the Parsee breach of promise case finds the defendant to have seduced the plaintiff. He awards 3,000 rupees as damages with costs, and suggests the prosecution of the defendant's witnesses.

THE INDIAN MIRROR publishes a telegram from Kuch Behar announcing the solemnization of the marriage of the Maharaja with the daughter of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen. The telegram adds : " Serious difficulties arose about the question of marriage rites. However, all ended well. Local rites were observed (minus the idolatrous portions) besides prescribed Brahmo rites. The Deputy Commissioner, the Duke of Parma, and many European ladies and gentlemen were present." Her Majesty the Empress of India through her Private Secretary has been graciously pleased to convey her congratulations to Babu Keshub Chunder Sen on this auspicious event, and His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has conferred upon the Babu a Khillut as a mark of his satisfaction.

MR. UPTON has been appointed Government Solicitor in the room of Mr. Sanderson gone to Europe.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT gives the results of the opium sales during the last 12 months :

PRESIDENCY.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	5,68,26,000	6,26,84,930	58 58,930
Bombay	2,47,64,640	2,59,87,400	12,22,760
TOTAL Rs.	8,15,90,640	8,86,72,330	70,81,690

So the Government has gained about 3 quarters of a million in opium.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London 2nd March.—It is expected that the British ironclad squadron now at Touzla will go to Ismid. The *Times* announces that the Porte has ordered the Governor of the Dardanelles to prevent the passage of any more war vessels through the Straits. Advices from St. Petersburgh state that four divisions of the reserve of the Russian army have been called out for military service. The English Navy estimates amount to eleven millions sterling, being an increase of £82,000, half of which is due to military transport.

3rd.—The question of the boundaries of the new Bulgarian tributary state has been arranged, the Russians having made substantial concessions. The claim made by Russia to the Turkish fleet has been abandoned, and the signature of the treaty of peace is imminent.

4th 11h. 5m.—Agreement on all points has been arrived at, and the signature of the treaty of peace is expected to be made to-night.

4th 11h. 30m.—The treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey has been signed, Russia having renounced the claim to tribute paid by Bulgaria and Egypt to the Porte.

4th.—The Earl of Cadogan has been appointed Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Department, and Viscount Barry Under-Secretary for War *vice* Cadogan. The Port of Salonika is not comprised in the new Bulgarian State but Rustendji, Varna and Bourgal (query Bourgar) are comprised. The indemnity of forty millions sterling in bonds is reduced to twelve millions.

5th.—In the Lords, last night, Lord Derby, replying to a question, said that the cession of the Turkish fleet was not included in the Russian peace conditions. In the commons Mr. Hardy, in presenting his army estimates, said our army was in excellent condition, and numbers 110,000 men, besides 400,000 auxiliaries.

5th.—Only the preliminaries of peace have been signed. A definitive treaty of peace will be draughted at Saint Petersburgh. The fortress of Erzeroum is to be restored to Turkey. The question of the passage of the Dardanelles is to be reserved for discussion hereafter.

6th.—The idea of European congress, instead of a conference, is again dominant, as being more likely to lead to common accord. The treaty of peace stipulates that ratifications shall be made at St. Petersburgh before a fortnight.

6th.—Russian claims a war indemnity of 1410 millions roubles from Turkey, of which sum the cession of territory in Armenia represents 1100 millions.

6th.—Three hundred and ten millions of roubles, balances of 1,410 millions demanded by Russia in the revised peace conditions, after allowing 1,100 millions for cession of territory in Armenia, are payable to the Russian Government in cash The occupation of Erzeroum and Trebizonde is not mentioned in the conditions, but Russian troops, when returning from Armenia, are to embark at Trebizonde. As regards Bulgaria, the terms are the same as previously stated, namely, that a Russian Commission shall superintend the new tributary state for two years whilst 50,000 Russian troops occupy it for the same period. The Russians are to evacuate European Turkey in three months, and Asiatic Turkey in six months. Reuter's special correspondent in Constantinople, states that the Porte sanctions Russian troops remaining at San Stefanos, while the British squardron is in the Sea of Marmora It is expected that the European congress will be held at Berlin, instead of the proposed conference at Baden-Baden, and that Prince Bismark will be President.

7th.—The new Bulgarian State includes Egland Littoral from the River Sarasson to half way between Savalla (?Kavala) and Dedeagatch and the Black Sea Littoral between Kayimtabiassi and Mangalia. The Russian troops on their return, will embark from the Bulgarian Ports on Egland and the Black Sea Littoral.

8th.—A long debate took place in the House of Lords last night, during which Lord Derby said that the treaty of Paris of 1856, which was revised in 1871 had ceased to exist, but was however binding until Europe sanctioned a substitute. He hoped that the Conference would effect a European and not only a Russian settlement of the question. The task, he said, it would be a difficult one, and the issue was uncertain. General Ignatieff and Reouf Pacha start to-morrow for St. Petersburg. It is generally hoped that the Czar will make further concession in the peace conditions.

Rome, 2nd March.—The Duke of Abercorn has invested the King of Italy with the Order of the Garter. The warmest sentiments were exchanged on the occasion.

3rd.—Owing to strong representations from the Catholic Powers, Cardinal Simeoni has resigned, and Cardinal French has been appointed Pontifical Secretary of State in his place.

7th.—Italian legislature was open to-day by the king in person. His Majesty, in his speech from the throne, promised to uphold Italian unity.

9th.—In the House of Lords last night Lord Derby, replying to a question, confirmed the report that the congress or conference would be held at Berlin. Austria, he said, had opened negotiations with England respecting the basis. The British Government had asked that the whole of the conditions of the treaty of peace be submitted to the congress. France and Italy have accepted the proposed conference.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Pundit Umacharan Turkaratna, a most learned Sanscrit scholar of Navadipa. His *specialite* was Logic. He was highly respected by all, who knew him.

BABU GOSTOBEHARI DAS sends us the following account of Lady Lytton's visit to the Girls' Schools at Hooghly :

On Friday last H. E. Lady Lytton graced with her august presence the distribution of prizes of the 4 girls' schools at Hugli and adjoining places, which took place in the house of Baboo Rakhal Das Pyne. Her Excellency took a river trip and on arrival her ladyship was presented with bouquets by two girls of the Ghootiabazar girls' school. She was then received by the local authorities, the members of the Hugli bar and some other gentlemen, when Baboo Bulloram Mallick, Munsif of Howrah read, an address of welcome on behalf of the people of Hugli. On her ladyship taking her seat in the *dalan* of the house, which was well decorated, Mr. J. P. Grant, the District Judge, read the report of the schools. Then followed a Bengali song by 2 little boys which was highly appreciated by her ladyship. In distributing the prizes to the girls, her ladyship spoke a few words of encouragement to the recipients, and after distribution was over she offered her congratulations to the lady teachers on the progress made by the girls. Her Ladyship then expressed a wish to see the *zenana*, and was escorted into it by Miss Raiks, the Superintendent of the schools and the proprietor of the house and a few relatives of his. She held a short conversation with the inmates of the zenana, in which Miss Raikes assisted as interpreter. Her ladyship was most gracious and amiable.

WE HAVE TO acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :— 1 Facts and Fallacies regarding irrigation as a preventive of Famine in India, by John Dacosta. 2. Hindi Pradipa, a monthly journal, in Hindi vol. I., No. 7. 3. National Magazine, vol. III., part I. and quarterly issue of the same. 4. Calcutta Journal of Medicine, Nos. 9 and 10, vol., VIII. 5 Kusum Kolpang, by Hurry Das Ghose. 6. Dubyartha Chundrika or Dictionary of drugs mentioned in the Ayurveda, vol. I., No. 1, by Sidhessur Gupta, Kabiraj. 7. Eighth Annual Report of the General Family Pension Fund for 1877. 8. Diploma of the title of Vidyabinodi conferred upon Gobindmohan Roy, of Kakinea (Rungpore) 9. Sixty-second Report of the Directors of the East Indian Railway Company. 10. Messrs. Scott & Co.'s monthly Stock and Price List of Types, Press, &c., for March 1878. 11. Madras Famine Report, No. 22.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont. S. J., on *Thursday*, the *14th March*, at 7 P. M.

Subject : Human Ear.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D,
Honorary Secretary.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1878.

THE LOKENATHPORE CASE.

THE Lokenathpore case has collapsed. The manner in which the case has been withdrawn is truly edifying. The whole thing reads like a farce. We cannot do better than give the account in the words of the reporter :

On the Judge taking his seat, the Government Pleader addressed the Court as follows :—In this case it is my duty to state to the Court that we have come to the conclusion that the conviction of the appellants under Section 182 of the Penal Code cannot be sustained, as the original depositions which are the primary evidence in the case have not been produced. We are therefore, unable to support the conviction.

Mr. Ghose.—Whom do you mean by " we ?"

Government Pleader.—the Magistrate of the District and myself. I am speaking under instructions from the Magistrate.

(*Continuing*).—We think that under Section 91 of the Evidence Act the primary evidence which is in existence ought to have been produced. The prisoner's counsel had asked for the report of Mr. Skrine, but Mr. Stevens objected to produce it, as it contained several matters which ought not to have gone before the public. At the same time, I am instructed to state that Mr. Stevens would have had no objection to produce the statements recorded by Mr. Skrine, if they had been asked for. But those statements were never called for. I wish to add that if the facts are gone into, the case for the prosecution will appear to be very strong.

Judge.—If you admit that the conviction cannot be sustained, why should you go into the facts of the case ?

Government Pleader.—I leave the matter in the hands of the Court.

Judge.—As you have admitted that the conviction cannot be supported. I suppose my only course is to acquit the appellants. What do you say, Mr. Ghose?

Mr. Ghose.—I must confess, Sir, that I have been taken somewhat by surprise in this matter. As the Government Pleader has told the Court that he was prepared to support the conviction on the facts, it is my duty to state that in the whole course of my professional experience extending over a period of nearly eleven years I have not come across one single case disclosing more extraordinary features, or a conviction more unjust or less sustainable on the merits than this one. The prosecution has probably adopted what from their point of view is no doubt the most judicious course, for they have succeeded effectually in preventing a thorough examination of the evidence and of the nature of the enquiry held by Mr. Skrine into the death of Ramgatti Riswas. I suspect the prosecution probably feels the force of the wise observation of Sir John Falstaff that " discretion is the better part of valour. "

Mr. Gasper, on behalf of the second prisoner said :—It would have been more decent if the Magistrate had pointed out this objection to Mr. Taylor before the accused were convicted, and thus have prevented the scandal of two men being unlawfully imprisoned for a fortnight. It is matter of deep regret to me that the facts of the case cannot be gone into, as I am confident that, your honor would direct an acquittal of the appellants on the merits of the case.

Mr. Ghose.—I desire, Sir, to correct one statement of the Government Pleader, regarding which he seems to have been misinformed. We not only asked the Magistrate to produce the report, but as will appear from the letter of Mr. Taylor to Mr. Stevens, we called upon him to produce the report as well as all the depositions recorded by Mr. Skrine; but Mr. Stevens declined to produce both, on the ground that the public interests would suffer by their disclosure. What Mr. Stevens really meant by public interest may be better inferred than stated.

The Judge.—I have nothing to do now but to acquit and discharge the appellants.

[*A verdict of aquittal was accordingly entered.*]

Thus ended the farce. Could any thing have been more scandalous than the prosecution and conviction of the two men charged not with perjury as we erroneously stated last week but with giving false information to a public officer? We are surprised that a Magistrate of Mr. Stevens' experience, judgment and equable temper did not see through the hollowness of the charge preferred against them before allowing it to go before the Court. If he has now come to the conclusion that the charge was untenable, how was it that it did not strike him when he first gave the order for its institution ? Consider the result, which followed. The poor men were subjected to all the troubles of a criminal trial, though the Magistrate now admits that the charge against them could not be substantiated. Fortunately for them the Krishnagur public, convinced of their innocence, espoused their cause, but in this as in the whole movement to enlist public sympathy for them they ought to feel deeply grateful to Babu Ram Gopal Sanial, a poor school-master, who at much personal sacrifice and inconvenience, and under great disadvantages, has not only rendered them material help, but succeeded in opening the eyes of the public to the gravity of the case, and thus arousing their sympathy, which alone has saved the poor men. It was he, who induced two members of the local bar to defend them on public grounds and paid from his own pocket the expenses of getting copies of necessary papers. But all this did not avail. They were convicted by the Joint-Magistrate and sentenced to imprisonment, and the men would have rotted in jail, if Mr. Monomohun Ghose had not been moved by Babu Ramgopal to lodge an appeal against the conviction. That learned gentleman on going through the papers saw at once that the prosecution had not a leg to stand

upon, and he accordingly filed a petition of appeal before Mr. Lawford, the Sessions Judge, and got the prisoners released on bail. And as the appeal was about to be heard the Government Pleader intimated to the Court that he had no case to go on with. So the two men, branded with falsehood by the Joint-Magistrate and subjected to imprisonment for a fortnight, are now acquitted by the Sessions Judge without even the pretence of a trial on the withdrawal of the charge by the District Magistrate. Suppose that Mr. Monomohun Ghose had not offered his services, and that public attention had not been drawn to this scandalous case through the medium of the press, the poor men, who are now acquitted, would have remained for life branded with falsehood, and would have undergone the full period of imprisonment, to which they had been sentenced. This is Mofussil Justice! The Lokenathpore case naturally suggests the question how many innocent persons, who have no friends to back them, who have not the good fortune to attract public attention and sympathy, and who happen to be the victims of the chrochets, whims or passions of Mofussil hakims, are thus doomed to suffer in silence. We do not wish to be hard upon any one connected with this case, but we cannot help asking that if this is the way innocent persons are prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced in the Mofussil, can the ignorant mass feel confidence in the purity of justice in the Mofussil? We do hope that the matter will not end with the acquittal of the prisoners, that the Government will take due notice of the conduct of the authorities, who instituted this case, and sift all the facts about it to the bottom. We are glad to observe that Mr. Ghose has not allowed the curtain to drop on the farce, and that Mr. Lawford, the Sessions Judge, is determined to do his duty. We transcribe the following from the report referred to above:

Mr. Ghose said:—It is now, Sir, my duty to move on behalf of Ram Churn Biswas, the brother of the deceased, and on behalf of the prisoners who have just been acquitted, that your honor will be pleased, under Section 295 Code of Criminal Procedure, to send for the entire records of Mr. Skrine's enquiry, with a view to consider how far that enquiry was according to law, and to grant us copies of that record to enable us to examine the legality of Mr. Skrine's proceedings.

I contend that Mr. Stevens was bound to give us copy of Mr. Skrine's report by the provisions of Section 276 Criminal Procedure Code, which provides that any person affected by any order of a Criminal Court or any proceeding shall be forthwith furnished with a copy if he pays for same. There are many reasons why this Court should carefully examine Mr. Skrine's conduct in this matter. Mr. Skrine himself tells us in his evidence that acting on the *post mortem* report, and the evidence of several witnesses, he arrested many of the factory servants, and kept them in confinement for several days under the belief that the deceased had been murdered. Subsequently he changed his opinion, and we are entirely in the dark as to what led him to come to the conclusion that the deceased had committed suicide, and that the then prisoners were innocent.

The Judge.—What is Mr. Skrine's present theory regarding the cause of the man's death?

Mr. Ghose.—Mr. Skrine came to the conclusion in his report that the man had *maliciously* committed suicide.

The Judge.—Does he really say that he thought it was a case of suicide?

Mr. Ghose.—Mr. Skrine and Mr. Stevens say that it was not only a case of suicide, but they are bound to say by the necessities of the case that it was a case of malicious suicide, for otherwise they would be unable to account for the strange fact that the body of the deceased was found near the factory about 8 miles from his house. The man seems to have carried his malice to such an extent, that he succeeded in keeping his teeth clenched while struggling for life involuntarily, and thus effectually prevented water from getting into his stomach. This, Sir, is about the most remarkable instance of the extent to which malice might be carried even in the last convulsions of death, that I have ever heard of. There is another remarkable fact in connection with this matter which calls for notice. According to the witnesses for the prosecution, Mr. Skrine is said to have offered one man Rs. 1000 and then Rs. 1,200, and an appointment, to make him confess that Mr. Glascott committed the murder, and to have terrified another witness with a gun to make him confess. *(Laughter).*

The Judge.—Do they really say that?

Mr. Ghose.—The principal witness for the prosecution, Denonath Chuckerbutty, a servant of Mr. Glascott, positively swears that he was induced by Mr. Skrine to confess. I will read what he says:—"I saw Mr. Skrine from sunset up to midnight while I was in the *hajut*. I was alone in a separate chamber from the prisoner's. He spoke much to me. He did not record any thing. He made several propositions to me. He offered me an appointment and large sums of money, first Rs. 1,000, and then Rs. 1,200, and also threatened me with imprisonment. All this if I would or would not confess that Mr. Glascott had murdered Ramgati. I refused to make any such statement."

The other witness, who was also, like Denonath a servant of Mr. Glascott, and a defendant, says that when he was arrested: "Mr. Skrine fired a gun several times. I do not know whether it was a gun or a pistol. He did not use any other means to terrify us." If these statements are false, it was of the utmost importance that Mr. Skrine should have had an opportunity of saying so, and we accordingly, and for no other reason, thought fit to ask Mr. Skrine in cross-examination whether he had ever acted thus; but Mr. Taylor disallowed the question.

The Judge.—I will call for the records on your presenting a written petition to that effect.

Mr. Ghose and Mr. Gasper subsequently presented written petitions, and the Judge thereupon passed a written order calling upon the Magistrate of the District to send up the entire records of the case *including Mr. Skrine's report*, and intimated that copies would be given on the records being sent up, and a day fixed for the hearing.

Mr. Ghose said he doubted whether the order would be complied with as regards the report.

The Judge.—The report must be sent up, as without it I can form no opinion as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of Mr. Skrine's inquiry into the cause of the death of Ramgatti Biswas.

Mr. Ghose.—We must have copies of it to be able to argue the matter.

The Judge.—When it comes, you can have as many copies as you like.

In the name of justice, in the name of the public we demand the publication of Mr. Skrine's report. It may throw much light on this mysterious case. It passes our understanding why Mr. Skrine's report has been hitherto withheld from the public with a dogged pertinacity. It had been promised to us five months ago, but for some reason or other it has not been laid before the public. Mr. Stevens was called upon to produce it at the trial, but he refused to do so. What could have been the motive of his persistent refusal? We are credibly informed that the Government, which by the bye did not identify itself with the prosecution or commit itself to the theory of "malicious suicide," is about to publish the report. This is as it should be. Mr. Eden's Government is above-board, and although it is the duty of every departmental chief to give legitimate support to his subordinate officers, the Lieutenant-Governor is not the man to sympathize with their high-handed doings or crooked ways.

While we are glad that the case has broken down on the confession of the prosecution we regret that opportunity has been lost for an impartial judicial investigation into its merits. The admitted facts of the case have been put *seriatim* with remarkable lucidity in a letter to the *Statesman*, from which we make the following extract:

1. The deceased Ramguti Biswas was a tehsildar in the employment of Mr. Glascott till May, 1877, when the latter, *after* an adjustment of accounts, claimed about Rs. 430 as the amount due from him. Out of this, he paid the factory Rs. 51 on the 28th of May, and promised to pay the balance in the course of a few days. He came again three or four days later, when he was told to pay up quickly, or there would be a case against him.

2. On the 8th June, Mr. Glascott wrote to the brother of the deceased to settle the matter, and the brother sent letters on the subject to the factory on the 9th of June, by Troilucko Nath Biswas, a relative (one of the two men who have been prosecuted), with a view probably to get an extension of time. Troilucko Nath Biswas left the Lokenathpore factory at 11 or 11½ A.M. on the 9th of June, having been told that the money must be paid quickly by Ramguti Biswas.

3. The deceased Ramguti Biswas left his home at Sricole at about 3 P.M. that day (presumably after the return of Troilucko from the factory) "saying he was going to Lokenathpore."

4. Ramgati Kahar (the other witness who has been prosecuted) was on the Lokenathpore factory premises during the afternoon of the 9th of June for some hours, and must have seen the deceased there if he had come. Ramguti Kahar had been a servant of the factory, and was there that afternoon to receive his wages.

5. The next day, 10th of June, at daybreak (6-30 A.M.) Mr. Glascott wrote to Mr. Skrine to say that a horse, a bridle, and some clothes belonging to the deceased, were lying not far from the factory, adding "something is up." Mr. Glascott is unable to say, when examined, who gave him this information, and none of the factory servants who have been examined in Court, is able to give the name of the person who first actually brought the information to the factory.

6. The Doctor of Chooadangh, who examined the corpse in the presence of several police officers, *before any person was even suspected or charged, and before any witness had been examined by any body*, declared that the man had not been drowned, and that his body had been thrown into the water after he had been killed.

7. On the 11th of June, Mr. Skrine examined Troilucko Nath Biswas, and on the 14th Ramguti Kahar, whose statements were corroborated by other witnesses, and Mr. Skrine fully believed that the deceased had been murdered, and on the strength of this belief, arrested the factory servants, except Mr. Glascott and his Naib, and kept them in custody for several days.

8. Mr. Skrine without examining a single witness in Court shortly afterwards came to the conclusion that the deceased had committed suicide. The reasons which led him to change his opinion have been withheld from the public, on the ground that "the public interests would suffer by their disclosure."

9. There never was any judicial inquiry into the truth of the statements made by Troilucko Nath Biswas and Ramguti Kahar before they were prosecuted, and the grounds on which they were held to have given false information have been also suppressed.

We have nothing to add to the above. We hope the Government will follow up the enquiry into the cause of the death of Ramgati Biswas, now that the theory of "malicious suicide" has received such a rude shock.

In conclusion we desire to say that this case has created a profound sensation among the native community. The fact that our leading men have come forward so generously in response to the appeal of the poor defendants shews that they are anxious to see the interests of justice vindicated. We hope all the papers connected with this case will be given to the public in the shape of a pamphlet, but funds are necessary for this purpose. This pamphlet ought to be extensively circulated in England as an example of Mofussil justice. We shall be glad to receive further subscriptions in aid of the fund.

THE FORESTS BILL.

THERE WAS a field-day on the Forests Bill in the Governor-General's Council on Wednesday last. This Bill has been under the consideration of the Council for two years, and has undergone many material alterations. At the last stage of the Bill Sir Andrew Clarke protested against its immediate passing. According to the report published in the newspapers Sir Andrew said that although he had come prepared to support the bill, "he felt it his duty to oppose the passing of the measure into law." "The Honourable mover had said," he remarked, "that the Bill involved interference with a large number of private rights, and he therefore thought it very desirable that it should be referred back to the Select Committee, with instructions to remedy the existing state of things. Then, again, even if the Bill were a perfect and polished measure, the agency which it was intended to employ under it had been considered highly undesirable; and this large and more important question of executive administration would have to be attended to. Under these circumstances, he felt it his duty to oppose the passing of the Bill." The Council, it would seem, was taken aback by this opposition. What, division in the camp! His Excellency the Viceroy said that "he was embarrassed, by his hon'ble friend, Sir Andrew Clarke's remarks, because there was no motion yet before the Council for the passing of the Bill." We do not understand why His Excellency thought that the Council was "embarrassed" by the opposition of Sir Andrew Clarke. What could Sir Andrew do but express his opinion at the last stage of the Bill, when the defects he pointed out had not been remedied by the Select Committee? Sir Andrew was not a member of the Select Committee, and there was therefore no opportunity for him to speak on the Bill till the report of the Committee was before it. The motion before the Council was that the Bill be passed, and Sir Andrew moved that it be referred back to the Select Committee with instructions to remedy certain defects. He might have if he liked proposed the necessary amendments in Committee of the whole Council, but that would have been an inconvenient procedure. If Sir Andrew's views were to be accepted, it would necessitate the recasting of the Bill, and that work could be best done in Select Committee. We do not therefore see how Sir Andrew could be fairly accused of "embarrassing" the Council. Indeed, there would not be even a semblance of discussion in the Viceregal Council, if Hon'ble Members were liable to be charged with "embarrassing" the Council, because what they might say was not in accord with the foregone conclusions of the Executive Government.

Sir Andrew Clarke opposed the Bill because he was of opinion that it arbitrarily interfered with private rights. He acknowledged that he had come prepared to support the Bill, but that the admissions made by Mr. Hope and Sir John Strachey had changed his mind. And what did these hon'ble gentlemen say? Mr. Hope said, "experience had shewn that it was not possible to avoid some interference with rights in certain cases, and that it was better for all parties that rights should be defined, whether they were interfered with or not." In passing the Bill of 1865 Sir Henry Maine had said: "Some difficulty has been experienced in framing the definition of a forest. Practically, there is no question as to what tracts of land constitute

Government forests, nor is any dispute likely to arise on the matter of fact. But while almost the whole domainial right over Forest lands has been vested in Her Majesty for the purposes of the Government of India, by the Act of Parliament transferring the government of India to the Crown, it would appear that various petty rights over the soil or produce of forests have been prescriptively acquired by individuals, villages, or wandering tribes. These rights the Government of India does not wish to affect or abridge, but they exhibit such diversity of character that it is impossible to include them, for purposes of reservation, in any one definition. Hence the course has been adopted of empowering the Governor-General in Council, or the LocalGovernment, to define, in particular cases, by notification, what lands are to be deemed Government Forest; but a proviso is added that no such Notification shall affect or abridge any private right, or shall apply to land sold by Government as waste;" and accordingly when Act 7 of 1865 was passed, the last mentioned proviso was added to Section 11. of that Act. But Mr. Hope remarked that "there could be no real forest conservancy in any country without a certain proportion of close reserves, and no such reserves could be maintained if all sorts of rights were to be freely exercised inside them. Expropriation was consequently indispensable, though to a greater or less extent according to this circumstances of each forest." And the "expropriation" would be carried out by the Forest Department. Mr. Hope spoke in high terms of this agency, but Sir John Strachey advocated the employment of the Revenue agency. He said, that the Forest officer "ought not to exercise independently of such control, powers which might sometimes seriously affect private rights and interests, the protection of which might be more important than the protection of the forests themselves. But the Bill does not provide for the intervention of the Revenue officers. We do not see how they could be made to intervene, when the Bill expressly provided for the agency of the Forest Department. Strange to say that Sir John Strachey in reply to Sir Andrew Clarke explained that he did not mean what he had said. He observed, "he feared that he had expressed himself very obscurely, for his hon'ble friend had entirely misunderstood what he had intended to say. He had thrown no reflections whatever on the Forest Department. On the contrary, he had expressed his sense of its extreme value. Nor had he said a word to show that this Bill, when passed into law, would lead to the infringement of private rights. Rather had he expressed his belief that it would give better protection to those rights than now existed." We leave it to the reader to say whether this repudiation is consistent with the first remarks of Sir John Strachey, which we have quoted above.

The Bill as amended by the Select Committee has certainly undergone important alterations, but its leading character remains unchanged. Thus the Bill proposes to place under the control of Government such forests and lands as do not belong to Government, but belong to and form the freehold property of private individuals. Then it authorizes the Local Government "to regulate or prohibit the breaking up of lands for cultivation, or the clearing of the growth in any forest, when such regulation or prohibition appears necessary." In case of neglect of or disobedience to any such prohibition, the Local Government is authorized to place a private forest under the control of the Government officer, and to declare that all or any of the provisions of the Bill in question, relating to Government forests, shall apply to forests not being the property of Government, and to pay the net profits, if any, arising from the management of such forests, to the proprietors or other persons, and if the Local Government should consider that in lieu of placing the forest under the control of a Forest Officer, the forest should be acquired for public purposes. The right to forest lands is a civil right, and in case of dispute it is a fit subject for trial by the Civil Court. But the Bill gives no jurisdiction to the Civil Court in this matter. On the contrary it confers special jurisdiction upon the forest officers. The Government may by an executive order vest the Revenue Department with control over the forest officers, but even if that arrangement be made, it will not secure a judicial investigation of the claims of the proprietors. Sir John Strachey said that the district revenue authorities were "the natural guardians of the people's rights." This may be his opinion, but the people are obtuse enough not to share it. It is notorious that whenever there is a conflict between the Government and the people, the revenue officers almost invariably strain the law or point in favour of the supposed interests of Government. There is a strange notion among many revenue officers that private rights or interests are not compatible with public interests, forgetting that the protection of private rights is the best way of conserving public interests. The Civil Court is the only efficient agency for the protection of private rights, but unfortunately this Bill ignores that agency.

THE ARMS BILL.

The Arms Bill will be passed into law on Wednesday next. At the last sitting of the Vice-Regal Council Sir Edward Bayley presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill. Several important amendments have been introduced in the Bill by the Select Committee. The original Bill required all persons, other than licensed vendors, selling arms or ammunition, to give notice in all cases to the officer in charge of the nearest Police station. This provision has been so far modified as to require that the notice shall be given to the Magistrate of the district, and thus the opportunity for extortion by the Police has been minimised. With regard to the scale of duties it had been urged that it would press unfairly upon those who were loyal and well-disposed, and who were desirous to obtain arms, whether for sporting or other legitimate purposes, especially in those districts bordering upon forests or other places infested with wild beasts as a means of protection against the destruction of crops. In order to meet these objections the Select Committee have provided that when persons of this class themselves import any fire-arms or purchase them from the importers, they would be entitled to a drawback upon the duty specified in the schedule, which would bring it down to the level of the duty at present in force, and would not exceed in any one case ten per cent *ad valorem*. Sir Edward Bayley added: "As a matter of fact this would produce a slight reduction in the duty payable upon the higher classes of fire-arms." Although this concession has been made in deference to the cry of the Europeans, the benefit will extend to both natives and Europeans. So far so good. With regard to the schedule some minor articles have, on reconsideration, been struck out of it as dutiable articles, and with regard to all other articles which were the appendages of fire-arms, it is provided that when they are imported and fitted in the same case as the fire-arms, they will be exempt from the payment of duty. Then a section has been introduced on the special recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, empowering the local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint searching places at certain points within our Frontier, when there may be a belief that arms or ammunition are likely to be exported over the Frontier. This is a proper provision. Then the original Bill prohibited the possession of arms of any description without a license. In that form Sir Edward Bayley admitted "it would be an unnecessarily sweeping measure, and in fact the matter was rather an oversight. Under the old law a difference was made, as he had explained before, between certain proclaimed and unproclaimed districts, and that difference was practically swept away by the Bill. The Committee had thought it right to restore that distinction, that in a district proclaimed the possession of *all* arms would need to be licensed, but in a district which was not proclaimed licenses would only be required for the possession of fire-arms." With regard to the levy of fees for licenses to possess but not for licenses to manufacture or import or transport, Sir Edward Bayley remarked that "on the whole, considering the many difficulties which existed, it was considered advisable that this class of licenses should be freed from taxation. It was a matter of some difficulty because it somewhat affected the revenues of the local Governments, which had hitherto derived more revenue from it. But he thought the arguments which convinced the Committee ought to prevail." The only other important amendment was that persons who possessed arms should be held liable to fill up returns when required to do so.

So far the amended Bill is a decided improvement. We only wish that the clauses for the general disarmament of the country had been withdrawn. These clauses imply an unmerited distrust in the loyal and well-affected populations of the country. By all means extend these clauses to suspected classes or tracts, but why confound the loyal with the disloyal, the peaceful with the turbulent? There has been no occasion for such distrust. It may be urged that the Government wants the licensing system in order to effect a general registration of arms, and that no difficulties will be thrown in the way of loyal or harmless persons to obtain licenses. But it needs be remembered that poor ryots living in the midst of jungles such as the Sonderbuns, ignorant as they are, will find it extremely inconvenient to go to the Magistrate and apply for licenses, and that the Police may reap a golden harvest under these provisions. The existing law is quite sufficient for the purposes of the public peace. No person can carry arms without a license, and what more restriction is needed? The object of Government is to put down illicit traffic in arms, and that object will be sufficiently attained by the prohibitory provisions of the Bill. If the registration of arms is the object of Government, may not the system of returns provided for in section 32 meet that object? Then the number of arms imported will be registered, and that ought to be sufficient for all practical purposes.

RAJA HARENDRAKRISHNA BAHADUR.

We are glad to observe that the expression of regret at the retirement of Raja Harendrakrishna Bahadur from the public service, to which we gave utterance the other day, has found a response among our morning contemporaries. All of them have acknowledged in fitting and graceful terms the services rendered by the Raja in various capacities. The Raja entered the public service in March 1851, and was posted in the district of Rajshye, and in November of the same year, the Commissioner, Mr. Taylor, reports to Government, "we gave the probationary Deputy Magistrate a case of affray for trial, which the Magistrate had just concluded, and in which he drew up his final Roobokarry with his own hand. The decision he arrived at was a correct one, and showed that he had a fair knowledge of the weight of evidence and the Native character; and we have satisfaction in reporting favorably of his fitness for the appointment of Deputy Magistrate." The promise of future excellence thus given was fully realized as the Raja went on in his career. From Rampore Boalia he was transfersed to Purulia, and in recommending the bestowal of full powers upon him Mr. Oakes, his official superior, wrote as follows: "As he appears to be well acquainted with his duties, should the Magisterial powers be granted to him, it will certainly save the extra expense of transmitting cases and persons concerned in them to the Sudder Station, and the parties themselves a great deal of inconvenience." He was next transferred to Beerbhoom, and the Sessions Judge of Beerbhoom, Mr. Lowth, reported in 1857: "Considering the extent of country under his charge, far too great for any one Officer to control single-handed, and the very favorable result of the appeals from his decisions, and his commitments to the Sessions Court, I entertain a high opinion of his judgment." Mr. J. H. Young, the author of the Revenue Guide, and one of the most experienced fiscal officers of his day, while Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, wrote:

"Kumar Harendra Krishna is a most zealous, efficient, and painstaking Officer, and has given the Officiating Magistrate considerable assistance in disposing of the heavy work of the Office, as well as in relieving him of a great portion of the less

important cases. His conduct of the Office, while in charge during the Magistrate's absence in the Mofussil, was excellent. He bears the highest possible character, and I should be very glad to see many such gentlemen in the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service."

We next find the Raja in the Sub-division of Cutwa, and the Magistrate reported: "He bears a very high character, and takes much interest in his work, which he performs well: he is doing a great deal for the Town of Cutwa." He was then brought down to 24-Pergunnahs, where he fully maintained his good reputation. He was next appointed an Assessor of the Income-tax in Calcutta, and while performing this delicate and invidious work greatly dispelled the odious character of the tax by his charming manners. He was afterwards charged with the Abkarry and Income-tax Department in 24-Pergunnahs, and the Collector Mr. Bright thus wrote in 1864:

"The Deputy Collector, Kumar Harendra Krishna, has performed his work to my satisfaction during the past year, and the successful result of the collections must be attributed to the careful supervision which he exercised over the subordinate establishments. As he has shown himself equally efficient in the discharge of his duties connected with the Income-Tax, so he appears to be fairly entitled to promotion to another grade when a vacancy occurs."

Mr. Bainbridge, the Collector of 24-Pergunnahs, wrote in 1864-65:

"Kumar Harendra Krishna deserves very favorable mention. He has been of great assistance in introducing the new system of accounts into the office. He has been in charge of the Treasury, and has spared no pains in transacting its duties."

In 1866 the Raja was appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. In 1867 he was charged with the administration of relief in the southern tracts in the 24-Pergunnahs suffering from the cyclone of that year, and at the end of his labours Mr. Chapman, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, thus wrote to him: "I have very great pleasure in conveying to you the warm thanks of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor for the valuable services which you rendered in the relief of the distress arising from the scarcity in the 24-Pergunnahs last year." Raja Harendra Krishna was next posted to Sealdah, a Sub-division which had been hitherto reserved for Civilians, and lastly he was transferred back to 24-Pergunnahs. The following is a list of honorary appointments which Raja Harendra Krishna held whilst in office, and which we hope he will continue to hold:

EDUCATION

1. A. Fellow of the Calcutta University.
2. A. Member of the Faculties of Art and Law.
3. A. Member of the Committee of Management of the Government Bethune Female School.
4. A Member of the District (24 Pergunnahs) School Committee.
5. A Visitor of the Wards Institute, Bengal.

MUNICIPAL

6. A Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Calcutta.
7. An Ex-officio Municipal Commissioner for the Suburbs of Calcutta.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.

8. A Justice of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.
9. A Member of the Central Examination Committee for the Half-yearly examinations of Assistants and Deputy Magistrates.
10. A Visitor of the Dullunda Lunatic Asylum.
11. An Honorary Magistrate of Calcutta.
12. A Member of the District (24 Purgnahs) Road Cess Committee.

The bare narrative, which we have given above, shews with what zeal, industry, and success the Raja performed the various duties with which he was entrusted from time to time. A scion of a noble family, possessed of a singularly amiable and conciliatory disposition, simple as a child, and thoroughly honest, the Raja possesses many good qualities, which those who know him cannot fail to appreciate. He retires from the public service with an unblemished character. May he live long, and now that he is freed from the trammels of office may he dedicate his great experience and high social influence to the good of his countrymen is our heart-felt wish!

PRICE OF FOOD-GRAINS IN CALCUTTA

The following statistics shewing the fluctuations in the prices of food-grains in Calcutta from 1861-1870 carefully compiled by a friend sometime ago at the request of a public functionary, may be interesting to our readers. The last column has been just added in order to enable the reader to compare the former with the prices now ruling:

Average price of Articles sold and consumed in the Town of Calcutta from 1861-70 and in 1878.

Denomination of Articles,	1861.			1862.			1863.			1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.			1869.			1870.			1878.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Common rice per Rupee.	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	20	12	0	16	4	0	13	8	0	12	4	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	16	4	0	17	0	0	12	0
Best rice ..... ,,	0	16	4	0	17	2	0	16	0	0	13	12	0	11	8	0	9	0	0	14	0	0	13	8	0	12	0	0	14	0	0	7	4
Wheat (Jowali) .... ,,	0	18	0	0	20	0	0	22	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	12	8	0	23	8	0	18	0	0	15	8	0	15	8	0	12	5
Barley ..... ,,	0	35	8	0	35	0	0	29	0	0	29	0	0	27	8	0	26	0	0	27	8	0	26	8	0	28	0	0	26	0	0	16	0
Gram ..... ,,	0	19	4	0	19	8	0	20	4	0	19	0	0	13	4	0	12	0	0	16	12	0	17	4	0	11	8	0	12	0	0	16	0
Lentils, Khesari ..... ,,	0	25	0	0	23	12	0	28	0	0	24	0	0	14	0	0	13	0	0	21	0	0	22	8	0	26	4	0	22	0	0	13	0
Lentils, Mussoor ..... ,,	0	22	0	0	21	0	0	26	6	0	23	0	0	13	0	0	10	8	0	19	8	0	20	8	0	23	0	0	20	0	0	10	8
Lentils, Kully (Mash) ..... ,,	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	15	8	0	18	0	0	15	0	0	12	0	0	17	0	0	18	8	0	14	0	0	12	0	0	16	0
Sugar (raw common.) .. ,,	0	4	8	0	4	6	0	4	12	0	4	14	0	4	14	0	4	8	0	14	12	0	4	12	0	4	13	0	4	14	0	4	8
Sugar (raw) white ..... ,,	0	3	6	0	3	14	0	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	4	0	3	5	0	3	4	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	3	0
Sugar refined ..... ,,	0	2	12	0	2	10	0	2	12	0	2	14	0	2	14	0	2	10	0	3	0	0	2	15	0	2	14	0	2	13	0	2	4*
Salt ..... ,,	0	8	12	0	8	14	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	8	12	0	8	12	0	8	12	0	8	4	0	9	4	0	9	4	0	8	0
Ghee ..... ,,	0	1	6	0	1	5½	0	1	7	0	1	8½	0	1	8½	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	7½	0	1	5½	0	1	4
Milk (not pure) ..... ,,	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	8	0
Oil (mustard) ..... ,,	0	2	13	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	4	0	3	5	0	3	10	0	3	5	0	3	15	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	2*	4
Tobacco ..... ,,	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	4	0	9	8	0	9	0	0	8	12	0	9	0	0	9	4	0	9	8	0	9	4	0	8	0
Fire-wood (manufactured), ,,	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	30	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Wages of unskilled laborers per month	6	Rs.		6	Rs.		6	Rs.		6	Rs.		6	Rs.		6	Rs.		6	Rs.		6	Rs.		6	Rs.		6	Rs.		6	Rs.	

* Retail.

It will be seen that common rice, which sold in 1861 at 21 and in 1870 at 17 seers, is now selling at about 12 seers to the rupee as reported in the last issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*. This rice is of a quality chiefly consumed by the poorer classes at the rate of one seer daily on an average per head. The rice alone thus costs him every day about 1 anna and 4 pie. Add to this amount the price of fire-wood, vegetables, fish, oil &c., and his two meals cost him two annas daily, or Rs. 3-12 a month at the least. It will be perceived at the foot of the table that the monthly wages of "unskilled laborers" remains unchanged, that is to say Rs. 6 per month. Such people must live on stinted rations, as many of them now-a-days unhappily do, or neglect those depending upon them.

With regard to the middle classes their case is no less lamentable. In 1861 best rice sold at 16¼, in 1870 at 14, and now at about 8 seers per rupee or five rupees per maund! In the year 1866 when famine prices prevailed in this province the best rice sold no dearer than 9 seers per rupee, whereas at present its price is unprecedentedly high.

We would not trouble the reader with the details of other grains or lentils, but would refer him to the table itself. It is a known fact that the price of rice regulates the markets for every other necessary of life. The Government will thus see whether this is a fit time for burdening the mass of the people with further duties and taxes. It is superfluous for us to mention that the villagers are no better off at present than the residents of the metropolis, for the prices of food-grains are as high in the interior as in Calcutta.

A REPLY TO MR. WATTS.

A BENGALI story has it that a poor, shoeless man, with an umbrella in hand, met a neighbour in the way, and in course of conversation was so intensely annoyed that in great wrath he exclaimed, "wretch, that thou art, beware, or I will give you a sound shoe-beating with the handle of this umbrella!" Mr. Watts' letter, printed in another column, affords a striking illustration of this Bengali Hibernicism. The writer of it has not the shoe of facts at command, so in his anger he needs must brandish the stick of invective at us. In the bitterness of his annoyance at our not having praised his little botanical primer as highly as he might have wished, he pours forth an unmitigated torrent of vituperation on our devoted head, forgetting that "Lord Beaconsfield's saying regarding the value of invective in debate," does not apply to letter-writing. We are, however, not in the least annoyed with the exhibition, though we regret to behold a respectable person flouncing in such a way. Some authors are very irritable beings, and passion is the most potent neutraliser of common sense. Once a Yankee author, annoyed with his critic, delivered himself thus: "Priggish pedantry, fastidious dilettanteism, and the malice of professional envy has barked and snarled themselves hoarse; the carping crew who had so incessantly yelped at our heels, has at last met its deserts." Mr. Watts has attempted nothing so outrageous, and after the perusal of his letter our temper remains perfectly unruffled.

Adverting to his "Elementary Lessons in Botany" we had said, "certain it is that there is nothing in it of the wholesale borrowing of sentences, paragraphs and plates which led to so much angry discussion regarding the author's Bengali book." Mr. Watts stigmatises this as a libel, and calls on us "either to substantiate the charge, or withdraw it." We regret we can do neither. To withdraw the charge would be to sin against truth; to substantiate it to the full extent necessary would require more space than what we can spare. A three column article in review of an elementary work on Botany was bad enough. But eight or ten columns of unintelligible jargon in English and Bengali to point out all the passages, which have been incontinently introduced in a Bengali school primer would be unpardonable. We could never justify to our readers such a misappropriation of our space. We have another reason to decline pointing out all such passages. It would be tantamount to revising the book for a second edition, and we don't think Mr. Watts has any claim on us for such a task *gratis*. We have a faint recollection of having read several letters in the columns of the *Indian Daily News*, the *Statesman* and the *Indian Mirror* on the respective merits of Mr. Watts and Babu Jodunath Mookerjee's little primers on Botany, but we did not then think that Mr. Watts came out of the controversy other than second best. It was to these letters that we had referred, and not to any private letter to which Mr. Watts replied and did not get a rejoinder. Is it possible, however, that the *private* letter was an *official* one, and official reasons withheld the rejoinder? But this is only by way of a guess, and we do not care to enquire into the matter. However, asking our readers' pardon, we must make one concession, and that is to quote two passages and leave our readers to judge—Mr. Watts should need no such help in the matter—*ex pede Herculem*.

Silver's Outlines of Elementary Botany p. 88. Though the homology of petals with leaves is less evident than is that of sepals with leaves, still it may be distinctly made out (1) by the gradual passage of the green sepals into colored petals, as in the Water-lily; (2) by the close analogy between the different parts of leaves and petals as to structure &c. Though sepals are usually sessile, such is not always the case with petals, for these often have a narrow contracted part, corresponding to the leaf, stalk, which is termed the CLAW* * * The terms used in describing the margin, outline &c., of leaves are applied to with like significations to petals.

Mr. Watts, p. 214.

পুষ্পোৎপাদক পত্রের সহিত বহিশ্ছদের যেরূপ স্পষ্ট সাদৃশ্য পত্রের সঙ্গে পাবড়ির যদিও সেরূপ সাদৃশ্য নাই, তথাপি তাহা সাব্যস্ত করা যাইতে পারে। বহিরাবরণ প্রায়ই সবুজ ও পাতাকার; কিন্তু তথাচ উহা অন্তরাবরণের ন্যায় এবং কোনস্থলে তদপেক্ষা অধিক রঞ্জিত হয়। নালফুলের ঈষৎ সবুজ বহিশ্ছদগুলি (১৭৬ চিত্র) ক্রমশঃ শ্বেত পাবড়িগুলির সহিত মিলিত হওয়াতে তাহারদিগের পরস্পর সাদৃশ্য থাকা স্পষ্ট প্রকাশ পায়। কোন কোন স্থলে পাবড়ি

অধিক রঞ্জিত হইয়াও বহিশ্ছদ অপেক্ষা অধিক পত্রাকার হয়। বহিশ্চদ প্রায়ই অবৃন্তক কিন্তু পাবড়ি তদ্রূপ নহে। পাবড়িগুলি পরস্পর সংযুক্ত না হইলে তাহারদিগের এক একটী পৃথগ্ বৃন্ত থাকে। ঐ বৃন্তকে দলবন্ধ (ক্ল) কহে (১৭৭ চিত্র C) এবং উহার প্রান্তে পত্রদল সদৃশ এক প্রশস্ত ও প্রস্ফুটিত অঙ্গ আছে। পত্রগুলির আকার ও ধারচ্ছেদ জ্ঞাপক যে সকল শব্দ ব্যবহৃত হইয়াছে সে সকল শব্দ সেই সেই অর্থে পাবড়িগুলির প্রতিও খাটে।

Silver p. 93.—In the labiate, bilabiate, or lipped, corolla, the limb is divided into two distinct lips. The upper, over hanging the lower, is usually composed of two petals more or less united ; the lower, made up of three, may be entire, bifid, or trifid."

Mr. Watts, p. 221.

(১ম) যখন নলাকৃতি অন্তরাবরণের অঙ্গগুলি দুই পৃথক্ ওষ্ঠাকার খণ্ডে ছেদিত হয় তখন এইরূপকে ওষ্ঠাকৃতি (লেবিয়েট) কহে (১৮৯ চিত্র)। উপরের খণ্ড দুইটি অত্যন্ত যুক্ত পাবড়ি দ্বারা নির্ম্মিত। ঐ দুইটি ঊর্দ্ধ দগে বিস্তৃত হইয়া নলের মুখের উপর বক্র হইয় থাকে। নীচের খণ্ড তিনটি পাবড়ি দ্বারা নির্ম্মিত এই তিনটি অত্যন্ত যুক্ত নহে এবং মধ্যস্থিতটি সামান্যতঃ সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা লম্বা ও রঞ্জিত সামান্য বন্য বাকস্ ফুলেই ইহা সুন্দর দেখা যায়।

Will Mr. Watts tell the public that these appropriations are accidental, or unavoidable? The former we have heard *ad nauseam* in all cases of cleptic misappropriations. In the latter case a few marks of quotation would not have been thrown away. But we forget. Mr. Watts has not denied having borrowed from others, without acknowledgment, but simply charges us with libel, and it is well known that in many cases "the greater the truth, the greater the libel."

In his second para. Mr. Watts, after quoting, by way of banter, some moderately laudatory remarks from our article, says: "you will add to the obligation you have laid me under by stating the scientific mistakes that disfigure my first work." We would fain oblige the learned gentleman; but the reasons which prevent our pointing out *all* the borrowed passages, are equally inexorable in this case. If a few examples would satisfy him, we would not mind telling him that he calls the raddish a root; it is an under-ground stem. He says (p. 35) "the end of the root *alone* has the power of absorbing fluids;" other parts of the tree have also the same power; cut ends of stems do so freely, and thereby enable us to multiply plants by cuttings. Again, he says, "the root goes downwards," which is not the case invariably. On page 29 he says "that organ which first issues from the seed is the root." In the cocoanut the shoot or cotyledon comes out first, and grows to the height of a foot or more before the root makes its appearance. In a professedly scientific work from the pen of a professor of the science, these are any thing but seemly.

Mr. Watts is particularly jubilant in his 3rd para. He quotes Dr. Brandis to show that the *shimul* sheds its leaves in *November*, "which," he exultingly adds, "I suppose is towards the end of the rains." In our Indian English we would have called it, not "towards the end," which means before the rains have totally ceased, but after the rains. We deny the fact too, for we saw some leaves on a *shimul* tree only three weeks ago. We deny also the fact of the tree remaining leafless till April. In five trees we examined yesterday new leaves have already commenced to open. But this is a small matter. The real question at issue is, as we pointed out in our article, does the *shimul* shed its leaves in November and remain leafless for six months till April, in order to show its red flowers to crows and minas for a fortnight in February? Is not the period too long for such a purpose? The *amra* (*Spondias mangifera*) is leafless now, and has been so for the last two months; it has no red flowers nor any need for the services of crows for its fertilization. The *Colvillea racemosa* and the *Poinciana regia* are also now leafless; but they too, when they flower six weeks hence, will not need the services of crows or minas. The *Pakur* (*Ficus venosa*) too remains leafless for three weeks in winter, but its refoliation takes place long before its flowering, and its flower is a cleistogamic fig which remains perfectly closed, and can by no means be fertilized by adventitious agents. In England the number of trees which are deciduous, *i. e.* which shed their leaves annually, is very large, and Mr. Watts, as an Englishman, must have noticed them; they certainly are not so for the sake of minas and crows to help them in their fertilization. Referring to them Dr. Balfour, a very high authority in Botany, says: "various causes have been assigned for the fall of the leaf. In cold climates, the deficiency of light and heat in winter causes a cessation in the functions of the cells of the leaf; its fluids disappear by evaporation; its cells and vessels become contracted and diminished in their calibre; various inorganic matters accumulate in the texture; the whole leaf becomes dry; its parts lose their adherence; and it either falls by its own weight, or is detached by the wind." This may or may not be always and invariably true; but it will, we hope, serve to explain to Mr. Watts the "law of hybernation" to which we referred, and upon which he is so sarcastically exultant.

In para 4, under cover of a shower of scornful remarks, Mr. Watts has completely changed his front with reference to our remarks on cross and self-fertilization. His position was that "the seeds obtained from self-fertilized fruits are sickly, and this, together with the efforts to ensure cross fertilization, *points to cross-fertilization, and not self-fertilization, as the law of nature.*" In reply we said such was not invariably or generally the case, and we still maintain that it is not such a universal law of nature as requires the emphasis of Italics to enforce it on the mind. We pointed this out by referring to 55 genera of plants in which self-fertilization was alone possible, and Mr. Watts admits that he does not "deny the existence of such plants." If so, why lay down an invariable law of nature, which is not invariable nor true in thousands of cases? Self-fertilization is good and unavoidable in some cases, and cross-fertilization in others, and when an author, over-looking these facts, insists upon the latter as the only law of nature, he becomes guilty of hasty generalization. Mr. Watts complains that we referred to the self-fertilising plants in "a mysterious way." Was the mystery caused by our using the word "cleistogamic?" If so, we beg his pardon; we meant flowers which remain closed and do not open.

In his para. 5 Mr. Watts recommends a Manchester moral handkerchief for us. It would be most appropriate for those who forget the laws of *meum tuum* in literary wares.

In the next para. he charges us with "jumbling" and "misrepresenting six distinct botanical principles," and accuses us of the low vanity of displaying our knowledge of Buckle, Darwin and Hildebrande. As for the first, we can say nothing; no instance has been given, and we cannot grasp a shadow. For aught we know to the contrary we may have committed the mistakes, for we are not Professors of Botany, nor do we claim any special knowledge of the subject. The second is silly, and we wonder that a gentlemen in the position of Mr. Watts should have stooped to it.

Mr. Watts is perfectly right in saying that the use of metaphorical language and the habit of sermonising, are matters of taste. But was it not Mr. Watts himself who took exception to a rival's work, because there was a crow seated on a plantain tree in one of his illustrations? and did he not think the crow was calculated to disturb the attention of the student? A crow is much less likely to cause such evil than a sermonette on the law of marriage in the midst of a lesson on the fecundation of plants. There is great danger of science being lost in abstract speculations based on a few facts and a great many dubious or erroneous statements, or not based on facts at all.

We do not care to notice the personalities mysteriously condensed by Mr. Watts in his last para, but we may assure him that three years' honest study under a competent teacher supplemented by devotion to the book of nature, is infinitely more useful, than lackadaisical nibbling at Dr. Brandis' writings for a life-time. To parody the language of the Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table, "Wine is good, so is water, but a weak flavour of wine produced by pouring a good water in an unwashed wine-glass, destroys the grand neutrality of a useful beverage."

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE glad to be able to announce that Kumar Purnuchunder Sing, Paikpara Raj Family, has subscribed Rs. 2,500 in aid of the Building Fund of the Oriental Seminary.

WE CONGRATULATE the Madras Legislative Council on the appointment of Mr. Sashia Sastri to it. A man of great knowledge and ability, large experience, sound judgment, and high character, he will be an acquisition to the Council.

A CORRESPONDENT draws our attention to the following question regarding the Bengal Police, put by Mr. O'Donnel, the leader of the Irish Party:

Mr. O'Donnel.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been called to a Resolution moved by the present Lieutenant-Governor of Begal the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, relating to the Bengal Police Report for 1877 which described the system of polic and preventive imprisonment established by order of Sir Richard Temple, the late Lieutenant-Governor, in November 1875 as "an uncontrolled and fearful engine of oppression," by which "a vast amount of bitter wrong and oppression had been inflicted on the people," and where "result has been more demoralizing to the lower classes than even the continuance" of serious crime could be.

Whether the present Lieutenant-Governor has not stated that "looking to the vast number of false cases established over Bengal" and from an examination of some cases which have come before him "he has reasons to fear" "that very many of the persons convicted were really innocent."

And whether, if this be so, the Governor-General, Lord Lytton, has taken any measures to supervise such an abuse of power.

Our correspondent adds: "The question produced a lively sensation in the House, which Lord George Hamilton's answer (see *Times* 6th February) did not remove. Mr. O'Donnel warmly praised Mr. Eden's courage and straightforwardness."

WE UNDERSTAND that the Committee appointed at the late Taxation Meeting at the Town Hall have addressed Lord Northbrook and Mr. Fawcett to present the petitions to the House of Lords and the House of Commons respectively. Need we say that the petitions could not be placed in better hands.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Viceroy had applied to Mr. Grant Duff to serve on the Famine Commission, but that gentleman has unfortunately been obliged to refuse. Mr. Caird, President of the Copyhold Commission, will probably accept a seat on the Commission. If the Government of India had been courageous, it should have asked Mr. Bright or Mr. Fawcett to sit on the Commission.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION, which co-operated with the British Indian Association in promoting the late Taxation Meeting, had addressed several public bodies on the subject of the late demonstration. It has placed at our disposal the replies which it has received. The following letter has been received from the Bombay Association:

In reply to your letter dated 1st February 1878, I am directed by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association to state that they fully sympathize and co-operate with the Calcutta movement in regard to the famine taxation. The subject of submitting a memorial to the British Parliament praying that for the formation of a famine insurance fund, retrenchment of Government expenditure instead of the permanent imposition of a fresh tax should be resorted to, has already engaged the attention of the Association, You will find from the proceedings of a recent public meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay published in the *Times of India*, and the *Bombay Gezette* dated 20th February 1878, that the public of Bombay have made a demonstration of their opposition to the License Tax. And though the memorial adopted on the occasion is not quite up to the mark the Association might wish, yet there was an emphatic protest made against the sort of legislation that is given to us at present. The Association while it condemns the License Tax Bill, along with the public, for its inequality of incidence, intends to urge that there does not exist a necessity of imposing fresh taxation permanently if greater regard to judicious economy be given by Government in the expenditure of public money.

In the meanwhile I shall thank you to favor me with a few copies of the petition that was adopted at the public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta recently held for the purpose.

I have the honour to be
SIR
Your most obedient Servant
YASAVANT VASUDEO ATHALYE
Secretary, Bombay Association.

We have not space for other communications, but we may state that letters of sympathy have also been received from the Puna Sarvajanik Savha, the Mymensing Association, the Meherpur Branch Indian Association, the Contai Branch Indian Association, the Indian Association of Furreedpur and the Bogra Association. Public Meetings have already been held at Meherpur, Contai, and Mymensing. Similar meetings will shortly be held at Bogra, Barisal and Furreedpur. The Hooghly Association promises co-operation and offers to get the petition largely signed.

THE ABSENCE of the European element at the late Taxation Meeting at the Town Hall was a matter of general remark and regret. The *Indian Daily News* thus accounts for it:

"Perhaps this abstaining of the European element was due to the fact that the meeting was convened almost altogether at the instance of the British Indian Association; perhaps—almost we incline to say—European co-operation was not altogether desired. It is certain that the English community in this city would be glad to see more stringent economy enforced in the administration of the finances of India; certain, too, that the individious license tax is not popular except with the few people who fear an income-tax in its stead. It is just possible that the apprehensions of coming war, and the knowledge that in such event Indian local taxation would not be a subject likely to get much attention from the English Parliament, may have had something to do with this seeming apathy.

We cannot help saying that our contemporary is wholly misinformed on the subject. Far from "European co-operation" not being "altogether desired," it was literally courted. The promoters of the meeting had placed themselves in communication with both the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association, but both the bodies unfortunately declined to join the movement. The Chamber first refused to join as Chamber, but the members were then asked to co-operate in their individual capacity, and even then they refused. The Trades' Association similarly declined. We do not know whether there was any feeling in the matter because the British Indian Association had initiated the movement. Both the Chamber and the Trades' Association had in times past joined movements set on foot by the British Indian Association, just as the latter had done when the start was taken by those bodies. The two sections of the community stand in need of mutual help and co-operation, and so far as we are aware good feeling exists among them. It is certainly a matter of regret that in this matter of reduction of expenditure and taxation, which affects all alike, we mean the European and the Native, the Europeans should have held themselves aloof, though the intrinsic merits of the question will not in the least suffer in consequence of the absence of this party or that. Possibly the Europeans thought, indeed some members of the Chamber did seem to think, that with a war impending in Europe it would not be wise to ask England to reduce military expenditure, but the meeting did not urge the reduction of military expenditure but simply prayed for an adjustment of the home military charges of India on a fair and equitable basis. We have reasons to believe that the movement has the sympathy of the European public, and they may yet testify it by signing the petition.

WE CANNOT understand why our sensible contemporary of the *Civil and Military Gazette* is alarmed at the late Taxation Meeting held by the native community of Calcutta. Our contemporary writes as follows on the subject:

"The action taken by an influential native meeting in Calcutta on the 2nd March, in petitioning Parliament to interfere with the financial policy of the Supreme Government, marks an era in the history of British administration in India."

Popular agitation will be a new factor in determining measures of State expenditure and taxation adopted by the Imperial Government in this country, and a good deal more than meets the eye is involved when a native meeting considers the home military charges and the outlay on public works worthy of condemnation.

To evolve the genius of democracy from a population of two hundred millions of people, and to endeavour to govern it applying the principles of a representative and constitutional policy to the guidance of vast communities accustomed for centuries to a paternal despotism, seems to us an experiment as full of danger as were the spells of the necromancer, who invoked the spirit he could not control.

It may be all for the best. But it marks a portentuous change, and certainly will not lighten the labors of Indian administrators to come. Those of the past were wont to regard the interference of the Home Government in all matters of Indian internal administration with impatience and disfavor. But Parliamentary and factious influences worked up and employed as levers by native democrats an agitators, would be likely to embarrass the hands of the executive in this country, in a very marked fashion indeed.

In the particular instance now displayed to us, the complaint may be, probably is, justified. But, the method of urging it may prove an extremely awkward precedent.

Now, what is this "method" so much objected to? It is the time-honored English method of public meeting and petitioning. The right of petitioning is a part of the English constitution; it is a right enjoyed by the British subject in all parts of the British dominions; and does its constitutional exercise become a matter of public danger, when natives have recourse to it? It is Englishmen, who have set us the good example in this direction, and surely they ought to take a pride and not fret, when the natives walk in their footsteps.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS of Calcutta have put into force the law against the unauthorized appropriation of water from the Calcutta hydrants by the people of the Suburbs. Several prosecutions have been instituted against this illegal use of the water. The Commissioners have laid down a scale of rates for the supply of water from the hydrants by the inhabitants of the Suburbs, and those who wish to take it ought to apply for monthly tickets. The Municipality ought to give due publicity to the scale of fees.

WE ARE surprised to learn that the Government has not yet vouchsafed an answer to the petition of the Ranis of Kuch Behar against the proposed visit of the minor Raja to England, and that in the meantime the 13th instant has been fixed for his departure. There is but one opinion among the native community regarding this high-handed proceeding of Government, and we hope it is not yet too late for it to reconsider the matter. We cannot understand why the Government should unnecessarily provoke dissatisfaction and discontent and court unpopularity and odium by interfering in domestic matters of its wards.

BABU RUPNATH BANERJEA, Pleader, High Court, has been disbarred. He was charged with gross neglect of duty and unprofessional conduct. The learned Chief Justice in delivering judgment strongly commented upon the conduct of the Pleader. The case was certainly a bad one, and it was made worse by the pleader appearing as his own advocate. We have nothing to say against the order of the Court, but probably it was not aware of the eccentric character of the pleader, for we feel persuaded that such a kind-hearted man as the learned Chief Justice would not have taken the bread out of his mouth, if His Lordship had known that much of the gross misconduct of which the pleader was rightly convicted in all likelihood arose from his sad eccentricities. A rustication for six months or a year might have satisfied the ends of justice in his case. Perhaps the Court may feel inclined to reconsider the punishment if a proper and respectful representation be made to it. But we hope Babu Rupnath will remember the proverb—a man who pleads his own case has a fool for his client.

WE ARE informed that Mr. Stevens has not yet complied with the order of Mr. Lawford to produce the report of Mr. Skrine. Far from doing so he has challenged the Sessions Judge to say under what law did he issue the order. Mr. Lawford has pointed out the section of the Criminal Procedure Code on the subject, and on the motion of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose has issued a peremptory order upon the Magistrate to produce the records. In the meantime Mr. Stevens is away in Hooghly, and Mr. Taylor, the Joint Magistrate, reports that the records are not with him.

Since the above was in type we have received the following: On Saturday last, Mr. Manomohan Ghose enquired of Mr. Lawford, Judge of Nuddea, whether any return had been received from the Magistrate of the district, in compliance with the order made on Thursday directing the Magistrate to send in "forthwith" the record of Mr. Skrine's inquiry into the Lokenathpore case; the Judge replied that he had not till then received any reply whatever from the Magistrate. Mr. Ghose thereupon requested the Judge to ascertain finally whether the Magistrate intended to obey the order of the Court or not; and as the Judge was about to leave the district it was desirable, it should be known what the Magistrate's intentions were in the matter. The Judge thereupon recorded the following proceeding and sent it to the Magistrate at 12-30 P.M.,:

PROCEEDING.

On the 7th instant an order was sent to the Magistrate in continuation of an order passed on the 4th instant, directing him to send up the record of the enquiry conducted by Mr. Skrine into the death of Ramguti Biswas, together with Mr. Skrine's report. That order has not yet been complied with; the Magistrate is now directed to send the record by the messenger who delivers this, or if that cannot be done to state his reasons for not complying with the order.

(Sd.) H. B. LAWFORD.

9th March, 1878.

No reply was received so long as the Judge remained in Court, but after 5 P.M., a reply was received in the office, from the Magistrate declining to send the record of Mr. Skrine's enquiry on the ground that the Judge had no power to call for it. We cannot conceive the reason of this disinclination on the part of Mr. Stevens to produce the report of Mr. Skrine nor can we reconcile it with the willingness of Government to give it to the public, for we are credibly informed that the report is in the press and will be soon published by Government. How the District Magistrate could be at variance with the Government on such an important matter passes our understanding. If we are correctly informed the case has attracted the notice of the Government of India.

WE UNDERSTAND that the ceremony of unveiling the Canning Statue will be held by His Excellency the Viceroy on Monday next at 5-30 P.M. The P. W. D. deserves great credit for the energy and despatch with which they have completed their arrangements in putting up the statue. It is already up, and there was no hitch in putting it in position. The Canning Statue weighs the heaviest of all the statues in Calcutta, just 10 tons or 300 factory maunds; the horse is true to nature and occupies an attitude quite in keeping with the calmness of the statesman, whom it carries. The figure of Lord Canning is a faithful likeness. The model of the horse and figure was designed by Mr. Foley and executed by his disciple Mr. Brock. Nearly fourteen years have elapsed since the statue was ordered, and in the meantime it is sad to say that no less than 13 members out of 32 have been removed by death! The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, who is President of the Committee, will conduct the ceremony on behalf of the Committee. The Canning Statue is a noble monument of Indian gratitude. The British Indian Association took the lead in this movement, and the majority of the subscribers were natives.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE. For many a day past Calcutta had not seen the celebration of a marriage on such a magnificent scale as the wedding of the two sons of Babu Kallykissen Tagore last week. Valuable presents were distributed among Brahmins and the relatives and friends of the Babu and alms were given to the poor. A grand pavilion, modelled on that of Belgachia on the occasion of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' reception, and exquisitely executed, has been put up, where natches and theatrical performances have been held in celebration of the marriage. The street leading to the Babu's house has been brilliantly illuminated with gas. A round of festivities has been going on for the last ten days. Besides the presents and amusements mentioned Babu Kallykissen has given the munificent sum of Rs. 10,000 to the District Charitable Society for the maintenance of native paupers. We believe he also contemplates to give a handsome contribution in aid of the proposed technical college.

ALL'S WELL that ends well. The Jowaki affair is at last at an end. A durbar was held by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab at Peshwar to give formal sanction to reconciliation between our Government and the Jowakis. The Government has modified some of its original terms. The Jowakis surrendered 25 English and 25 native rifles, including those which had been stolen from Shahkote. They have submitted to the banishment of four outlaws during the pleasure of Government. A fine of Rs. 5,000 has been imposed. We do not know what

guarantee has been taken against future disturbances by the Jowakis.

AFTER a service of fifteen 15 years Mr. Kempson, Director of Public Instruction, N. W. P., retires. Education is still at a low ebb in the North Western Provinces, but it cannot be denied that Mr. Kempson has done a great deal in advancing the cause of education. When he took charge of the Department of Public Instruction in the North Western Provinces there were seven Anglo-Vernacular Schools; there is now a school of this type in every district, or 30 in all with 4650 pupils. There are 232 middle and 3,981 lower class vernacular schools, shewing 15,796 and 137,071 scholars respectively. The number of Colleges remains the same. As an executive officer Mr. Kempson shewed great energy and zeal. He worked under certain disadvantages, for he could not always carry the Government with him in his ideas for the advancement of liberal education. But he worked well and deserves credit.

COL. CHESNEY has become ante-deluvian. In an article in the *Nineteenth Century* he makes certain remarks on the educated natives, which seem to shew that he does not take note of existing facts. He says, "the product of our State schools and Presidency universities, are still an extremely small minority, although their numbers are stimulated by the system of *gratuitous education* in force, and they are the very last class likely to succeed to our power." Now, this charge of *gratuitous education* has been over and over refuted not only by the native public but by the Government itself, and yet Col. Chesney recurs to it. Again: "Yet these are the men who make themselves most heard of; who, in default of getting places under Government, take to editing seditious newspapers, the existence of which the Government tolerates with scornful yet lazy indifference." Now, there are not more than 35 Vernacular and eight English newspapers conducted by natives in Bengal, and supposing that those, who do not get Government employ, take to "editing seditious newspapers," does not the very small number of the newspapers show that the thousands of educated natives, who are not in Government employ, cannot make a living by this agreeable pastime? We wonder how a man of Col. Chesney's observation and ability could prefer such ridiculous a charge against the educated natives. He then goes on:

> "Wisely perhaps, for in truth there is no more reality about the treasonable asp rations of the youthful Bengalee, than in the education which he has acquired. The invocations to the shades of Brutus and Demosthenes, and appeals to their countrymen to emulate the part of Hampden, which come so glibly from Bengalee pens, are a not unnatural corollary from the system of education which trains lads who have never seen a mound as high as Primrose-hill, or a bigger stone than the broken granite on the Calcutta streets, and who are living in a tropical climate, to write analytic essays on Wordsworth's *Ode to Helvellyn* or Cowper's *Winter's Walk at Noon*, or from their experience of life gained in the cluster of mud hovels which makes up a Bengalee village, to paraphrase Johnson's *London* or Pope's *Dunciad*."

Now, the students are not responsible for the sort of education they receive. They take what they can get. As for the cockneyism of the educated native, the charge is simply absurd in these days of Railway travel. The educated Bengali is now met with in all parts of India, not to say that he does not now-a days fear to brave the ocean and go to Europe for education. So much for the stuff which Col. Chesney has chosen to lay before the enlightened public of England regarding the educated natives of India generally, and of Bengal in particular.

THE OPIUM REVENUE OF 1877-78 bids fair to exceed the estimate of last spring by a considerable sum, but the deficient rainfall of last autumn has very seriously affected the Malwa crop of 1878, so much so that the best authorities anticipate that the opium yield this year in Malwa will not exceed one half of an average year's outturn. Of course the deficient crop will cause prices of Malwa opium to rise; already they have risen about 25 per cent. There will, therefore, be a short supply of Malwa opium to China this year, a result calculated to stimulate production and competition there. The Government of India thinks that it is not at liberty to make good the deficiency of the Malwa crop this year from the reserve of Bengal opium in store, because the quantity of Bengal drug for sale in 1878 has been already notified and cannot be increased in good faith. This is a point, which we may consider hereafter. In order to keep down prices as much as possible meanwhile, and to supply some part of the deficiency of the Malwa crop as soon as they can, the Government of India have decided to sell during the year 1879, 60,000 chests of Bengal and Benares opium, being 6,000 chests more than the quantity notified for sale in 1878. We understand that at present there is no intention to raise permanently the annual provision of Bengal opium to this high figure, which it is thought probably could not be maintained.

Correspondence.

MR. WATT'S BOTANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—In your recent review of my "Elementary Lessons in Botany for General Readers," which was brought to my notice only the other day, I was surprised to find the following statement—: "Certain it is that there is nothing in it of the wholesale borrowing of sentences, paragraphs and plates which led to so much angry discussion regarding the author's Bengali book." This is a serious charge to make against me as the author of the "First Step in Botany," and I have the honor to request that you will either substantiate it or withdraw it as libellous. The only approach to a public charge of this kind was made in a letter to the *Indian Mirror* to which I at once replied. A statement similar to the one you now make, was made privately by a writer, who found it inconvenient to reply to my rejoinder. Could this be the angry discussion referred to by you? At all events I know of no other.

With regard to my "Elementary Lessons" you congratulate me on its "being generally free from those scientific mistakes, which disfigured my first work;" and then proceed diligently to damn me with faint praise. My mistakes are "not numerous" and "mostly excusable;" I have been "fairly successful" in my effort; and my illustrations are "moderately good" and "interesting!" This is candid and ingenious; may I beg that you will add to the obligation you have laid me under by stating the "scientific mistakes that disfigured my first work."

You refer to what you pithily "call a crass mistake" in my reference to the *shimul* tree. I wrote: "Towards the end of rains, this tree sheds its leaves, so that its large, red and showy flowers may be seen at a great distance." This you choose to understand as meaning that the tree flowers in September. As Dr. Brandis remarks in his Forest Flora page 31, the tree sheds its leaves in "*November*" which is, I suppose, "towards the end of the rains," and it remains "*leafless till April*," "so that its flowers" which come out in February, "may be seen at a great distance." This agrees with your own observation of "*two shimul* trees covered with scarlet flowers and numbers of crows," the one of which "had no leaves" and the other had only "a good many leaves." Your readers will now be able to see where the "crass mistake" lay. It is certainly a remarkable one for my generous critic. I cannot be too grateful to him for so thoughtfully supplying the appropriate term for his own blunder

My critic's remarks on cross-fertilization well deserve attention when he shows that he has carefully studied the facts. It is true that most flowering plants have both the male and the female organs in the same flowers (hermophrodite); but does this prove self-fertilization? What do you make of flowers in which the one set of organs is past maturity before the other reaches it, or of mechanical contrivances to prevent self-fertilization, or of instances where the pollen of hermophrodite flowers is positively poisonous to the pistil? Can you disprove my statements as to the various modes of fertilization? You refer in a somewhat mysterious way to certain plants in which self-fertilization occurs. I did not deny the existence of such plants; on the contrary, I admit what you say, but at the sametime I maintain that *the vast majority of hermophrodite plants are cross-fertilized.* My critic seems to have lost his way among "legitimate and illegitimate unions," and Darwin's "experiments" and "other experiments," Could this be owing to a mystic bias or a poetic law similar to the "laws of hybernation" which he says, "regulate the fall of leaves?"

Notwithstanding my critic's savage satire and pedantic Botany, I am afraid, "remarkable errors" and "crass mistakes" and "hasty generalisations" and "careless reading of Darwin" are quite as characteristic of him as of the "learned professor," whom he has favoured with so much cynical kindness. 'A Manchester moral handkerchief' might not be out of place for him, were it not that it might imply that he is one of "those light-minded and superficial beings usually styled general readers."

My critic sagely remarks that if I had added certain statements, I should have explained certain facts, and in expounding this matter he "jumbles" and misrepresents no less than six botanical principles; but considering that he had so little space to spare, one wonders why he has wasted what he had on such remarks. This is equally applicable to that extraordinary instance of hairsplitting which he gives in distinguishing the "rankness" from the greatest development of vegetable growth." Perhaps he wished to convince his readers that he had read 'Buckle' with as much deligence and profit as he has done *Darwin's Forms of Flowers* and *Hildebrand's writings.*

My critic objects to my use of metaphoric language and what he calls "sermons without the surplice." As to the former, I might quote the highest scientific authorities; the latter are matters of taste, on which tastes proverbially differ.

Judging from my critic's reference to the gastric juice and his learned reference to the "laws of hybernation," I can not but think he is more likely to find himself at home "in Ovid's Metamerphosis and Æsop's fables and poetry generally." Satire without substance, even if backed by a three years' study of Botany, may save a man from being regarded as a "bore," but it does not entitle him to be regarded as a critic and can ill maintain unequal war with exact scientific facts. Animus may tell us of "several other *facts* equally *erroneous* or misleading" but it wisely adds it "cannot afford space to notice them."

I am yours &c.,
GEORGE WATT.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bombay	13	4	0
Secretary Unjuman Refa, Gonda	13	4	0
Moulvi Tuffuzal Hossain, Bouleah	6	10	0
Moulvi Subhan Hyder, Ranchi	10	0	0
J. A. Fernandey Esq. Bhosawal	11	8	0
V. S Sunderam Esq Chingleput	10	0	0
Baboo Chadmohan Moitra, Hizlabat	13	4	0
,, Mohinymohan Chuckerbutty, Commilla	13	4	0
,, Ramchurn Roy, Balatose	20	0	0
,, Jodoonath Chatterjea, Gazeeabad	15	0	0
,, Mokundlal Sircar, Malanchi	1	0	0
,, Parsaram Khound, Nowgong	5	0	0
,, Gungachurn Sircar, Dacca	20	0	0
,, Bugwanchunder Bose, Furreedpore	13	4	0
,, Moolraj, Balandshahur	13	4	0
,, Kissenlal Bagchee, Dhubri	13	4	0
,, Purmeshar Doyal, Shahabad	13	4	0
,, Issurchunder Chowdry, Benares	2	8	6
,, Komulnath Ghose, Pooree	13	4	0
,, Pribhputty Mookerjea, Aushmali	15	0	0
,, Woomachurn Gungoly, Narrail	13	4	0
,, Nobinmadub Sinha, Raipur School	10	0	0
,, Sarodapersad Das, Mymensingh	20	0	0
,, Weopendranath Gangoly, Motiharry	13	4	0
,, Brindabonchunder Ghose, Seebsagore	13	4	0
,, Koylashchunder Mookerjea, Rampore Boulsah	13	4	0
,, Hurrishchunder Das, Bishenpur	10	0	0

ERRATUM,

Read Babu Koylashchunder Mojoomdar, Cutwa for Choudery 10 0 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*March*, 6, 1878.

GENERAL.—Mr. J. A. Hopkins to act in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Baboo Kalli Prosunno Roy Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, obtained leave for six days with effect from the 4th March 1878.

The orders of the 9th January 1878 granting an extension of leave for one month 15 days to Baboo Dwarkanath Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bogra, are cancelled at his request.

The services of Messrs. S. J. Douglas and R. T. Greer, lately appointed to the Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

The services of Lieutenant H. D. P. Okeden, an Aide-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble Robert C. Drummond to be an Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal *vice* Lieutenant H. D. P. Okeden.

Mr. H. F. J. Kean, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Champarun, obtained additional leave for five days from the 19th to the 23rd November 1877 inclusive. Mr. L. R. Forbes, Assistant Commissioners, obtained subsidiary leave for twenty one days from the 16th instant.

Mr. H. B. Lawford, District and Sessions Judge Nuddea, obtained furlough for eight months, together with subsidiary leave for twenty-one days.

Mr. P. D. Dicken Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Cuttuck to act as District and Sessions Judge, Nuddea.

Mr. W. H. Verner, Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, Nuddea, until relieved by Mr. Dickens.

Mr. F. H. Barron Officiating Joint-magistrate and Deputy Collector, Soopool, Bhagulpore is transferred to the Sudder State of the Shahabad District.

Moulvi Mohamed Abdool Kadir, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jungipore Moorshedabad is transferred to the Bhagulpore District he will have and where charge of the Soopool Division. The orders of transfer of Moulvi Mohamed Abdool Kadir to the sudder station of the Cuttuck District are cancelled.

Mr. J. Reynolds Secretary to the Government of Bengal Revenue Department, obtained furlough for nineteen months.

Mr. D. Norton C. S. reported his departure from India on special leave on the 16th ultimo.

Moulavi Abdool Kureem Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore obtained leave for three months.

Baboo Bhyrubnath Palit, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Patna, is transferred to the sudder station of Durbhunga with effect from the date on which he joined that station.

Mr. T. Smith Officiating District and Sessions Judge Midnapore, obtained furlough for nine months. He has also obtained subsidiary leave for twenty-one days under section 24 of C. L. Code

Mr. W. Cornell, District and Sessions Judge, Bankoora, to act as District and Sessions Judge of Midnapore.

The Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant to Mr. H. W. Alexander C. S. six months extension of furlough on medical certificate.

Mr A. J. R. Bainbridge, District and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad, obtained leave for ten days.

Mr. R. H. Greaves, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khoorda, Pooree, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collr, Sasseram, Shahabad, is appointed to have charge of the Koorda Division of the Pooree district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. H. Greaves, or until further orders.

Mr. F. H. Barrow, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collecter, Soopool, Bhagulpore, is transferred to Sudder Station of the Shahabad district.

Mr C. T. LeHardy, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Noakhdlly, is allowed furlough for one year under Section 14. Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days under Section 24 *(a)* of the Code.

Mr J. D. Gael, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rampore Hat, Moorshedabad, is allowed subsidiary leave for one week under Section 24 *(a)* of the Civil Leave Code.

POLICE.—Mr. Henry Dawson, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bogra, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Lohardugga, during the absence, on furlough, of Major J. C. C. Daunt, v. c., or until further orders.

Mr. C. A. Fisher, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dacca is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Bogra.

Mr. H. S. Schurr, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Midnapore.

Baboo Guddadhur Khan, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. J. H. Warender-Clark, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gya, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Gya, to Mr. A. H. Giles.

Advertisements.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified for general information that a convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 16th March at 4 P. M.

Graduates of the University in Academic costume are admissible on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 3. P. M.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor will preside.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

Senate House, the 6th March, 1878.

NOTICE

Sealed Tenders are invited by the Surgeon Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital for the supply of Provisions, wines, clothing and miscellaneous articles to that institution from the 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879.

All particulars with blank form of tender can be obtained from the Surgeon Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.

Tenders are to be addressed to the Surgeon Superintendent General Hospital.—They will be received up to the 25th of March, and opened before the Surgeon General of Bengal at his Office at noon on the 26th March 1878.

J. JONES,
Officiating Surgeon Superintendent.
Calcutta General Hospital, 8th March, 1878.

FOR SALE,

The various buildings known as the Rohinee Opium Kotee situate 2 miles from Baidyanath Station East India Railway Chord-Line.

The buildings comprise a dwelling bungalow, weighing shed, Office, guard house, stable, cook-room, and servants out-houses.

Offers of not less than Rs. 1,500 for the block will be received by the Executive Engineer Bhangulpore, Division, Bhaugulpore, from whom further particulars and terms of sale can be learnt on application.

Notice.

TENDERS are invited by the District Road Cess Department for supply of 20,000 cubic feet of Teak, delivered in Julpigoori on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

The undersigned does not bind to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. W. MACKENZIE JUNR, C.E.,
District Engineer, Julpigoori.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF

SCALES, WEIGHTS AND WEIGHING MACHINES.

Highly finished Patent Agate Beams with Pans and chains, No. 920.

24 — 30 inch Beams no stands.
Rs 80 — 150 each.

24-inch will weigh 2,000 tolas 30-inch will weigh 5,000 tolas

AGATE SCALES No. 928.

26 — 30 inch Beams, no stands.
80 — 150 each.

AGATE SCALES ON STANDS No. 928.

	20	23	24	26	28 inch Beams.
Rs.	70	86	102	120	150 each.

AGATE SCALES.

	10	12	14	16	18	20	24 inch Beams.
No. 924	31	39	...	...	...	...	... each.
No. 927	...	...	45	55	65	78	110
No. 940	...	12	13	15	...	...	...

Fine Gold Standard Scales and best Boxend Beams No. 877½.

WITH WEIGHTS COMPLETE ON MAHOGANY BOXES.

To weigh	20	30	50	100	150	200	250 tolas down,
Rs.	24-8	31	40	50	60	72	85

Flat Brass weights for weighing silver,

TESTED AND STAMPED AT THE CALCUTTA MINT.

20	50	100	150	200	250 tolas down.
Rs. 4-8	8-8	18	22	30	37 each.

BRASS BELL WEIGHTS.

250 — 500 — 1,000 Tolas.
Rs. 18 — 32 — 57 each.

Copper money shovels Steel tipt'd Rs. 8 0 0 each.
Sovereign Scales No. 900 ... Rs. 12 14 0 each.
Daimond Scales ... .. Rs.40 0 0 each.

LETTERS BALANCES.

No. 369	16 oz	40	Total	Rs.	18 each.
„ 370	16 oz	40	„	„	25 „
„ 371	2 oz	4	„	„	14-8 „
	2 oz	8	„	„	18 „
	4 oz	8	„	„	20 „
	8 oz	16	„	„	24 „
	16 oz	20	„	„	32 „
	16 oz	32	„	„	34 „

Jockey Balances, Tripod and No. 2 Chairs Rs. 165.

Weighing Chairs with improved Circular Balance and Iron Frames to weigh 24 stone, and 336 lbs +½ ..... Rs. 175.

Ten per cent. Discount off the above prices for Cash.

Notice.

The undersigned, who is leaving India at an early date, has, in order to secure a speedy sale, made arrangements to sell the remaining copies of the following books at greatly reduced rates, *viz.* :—

Eight Annas each.

TANNOCK'S STUDENTS COMPANION TO ENGLISH GRAMMAR; OR QUESTIONS ON GENERAL ENGLISH AND IDIOM, compiled from the Calendars of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, from 1859 to 1875. With Supplement containing papers for 1876.

KEY TO THE ABOVE, by G. A. Lorimer, M. A. J. TANNOCK.

CALCUTTA THACKER, SPINK, & Co.
And all Booksellers.

IN THE PRESS AND WILL BE OUT VERY SHORTLY.

THE SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT 1877,

(Act I. of 1877.)

With copious Notes and an elaborate Index, together with an Appendix containing the Objects and Reasons as stated by Sir Arthur Hobhouse in introducing the Bill in Council.

By MAHENDRACHANDRA MITTRA, M.A., B.L.,
Pleader, Judge's Court, Hooghly.

JUST PUBLISHED

অবকাশ রঞ্জিনী।

দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড।

শ্রীনবীন চন্দ্র সেন প্রণীত।

মূল্য ১৷০ ডাক্‌মাশুল ৵০ আনা।

Apply to J. C. Banerji, Canning Library, Calcutta.

Notice.

A Book of Phrases and Idioms of the English Language, with illustrations from recognized authors, designed for Indian Schools. Price Re. 1-8-0 Postage 2 annas. To be had at the Canning Library, College Street, Calcutta, and of the compiler at No. 16, Chandranath Chatterji's Lane, Bhowanipur.

JUST OUT

Sketch of the Official career of The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I., Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, cloth bound, with PHOTOGRAPH.

Price Rs. 3, postage 2 Annas.

Apply to Babu Kally Prosono Dey, No. 32, Kally Dass Singha's Lane, Mirzapore, Calcutta, or to Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta.

DR. S. L. MULLICK'S CURATIVE TINCTURE,

OR SPECIFIC FOR CHERA.

Specific in Cholera and other Spasmodic bowel complaints.

Price 1 oz. bottle ... Re. 1-4 Cash
„ ½ oz. „ .. ... 0-12 Cash.

Postage and Packing charge 4 (four annas) for Moffusil on each bottle. To be had at People's Medical Hall No. 31, Rutton Sircar's Garden Street, Calcutta.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

HINDU MEDICAL HALL

No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road, Fouzdaree Balakhana,*

C. K. SEN & CO'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*

4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co. 's

CURE FOR HYDROCELE.

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.

4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*

2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO. 'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINODLA SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

The above line is now open for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from Porada on the Eastern Bengal Railway to Jalpaiguri, with a steam ferry across the Ganges between Damookdeah and Sara.

Mail trains leave Sealdah daily at 11 A. M. and arrive at Jalpaiguri at 6-45 A. M. the following day. The down mail trains leave Jalpaiguri at 4-50 P. M. daily arriving in Calcutta at 1-20 P. M.

For further information see time tables.

Refreshments are to be had on the Steamer, at Parbatipur, Saidpur, and Jalpaiguri, at the first and last named places there are Dak Bungalows.

Palki and Poney daks to Silligoree, Kurseong and Darjeeling, can be secured on application to the Calcutta and Darjeeling Carrying Company, Jalpaiguri.

Applications for reserved accomodation and further information should be addressed to the Traffic Superintendent, Saidpur.

JAMES F. LINDSAY, MAJOR R. E.
Engineer-in-Chief.

From

THE AUDITORS OF THE ACCOUNTS,
of the Port Commissioners.

To

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR MAKING IMPROVEMENTS,
in the Port of Calcutta.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honor to report that we have examined your cash and store accounts for the half yea ended 30th September 1877 and have found them to be correct.

2. We have noted several Items of Expenditure incurred during the half year, as requiring the orders of Government for their final admission, and we observe that the needful applications for sanction have now been submitted by you to the Government, we beg at the same time to draw your attention to the provisions of Sections 18 & 52 of Act V. of 1870, which require the sanction of Government to be obtained *before* any change is made in the sanctioned scale of establishments, or, expenditure is incurred for any purpose not provided for in the Budget.

3. Among the charges which are thus at present under the consideration of Government is the cost of a training wall along the Howrah bank of the river which is estimated to cost Rs. 9,600 and which you recommend should be paid for from the Port Depreciation Fund. The work is undertaken with the object of training the river into a fixed channel within the limits of the Port and preventing the deterioration of the moorings, whereas in terms of your Resolution of the 20th September 1872 which created the Depreciation Fund and which has been approved by the Government, the fund should be exclusively applied in meeting charges for the renewal of block.

4. The following statement shows the net amounts of your receipts and charges during the half year.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	A.	P.		A.	P.
Part I. Jetties.						
Jetty Revenue ...	3,91,382	1	0			
Insurance Fund of Jetties ...	1.979	14	5			
Jetty Advance Account ...	357	14	11			
Jettey Reserve Fund ...	5,0 0	0	0			
Part II. Inland Vessels Wharves				3,98,719	14	4
Received from Inland Vessel Wharves ...				2,81,753	13	2
Part III. Strand Bank						
Received from Strand Bank Lands ..	66,095	7	0			
Suspense Account of Lands ...	106	0	9			
Part IV. Port Account				66,201	7	9
Port dues &c. ...	2,44,578	11	7			
Deposit wreck "Asia" ...	42,832	2	2			
Marine Deposit for Custom House ...	2,431	13	0			
Port Depreciation Fund Ac. ..	27,555	0	0			
Part V. Captal Ac.				3,17,397	10	9
Contribution from Revenue in repayment of Loan ...	68,582	9	0			
Suspense Account ...	2,038	13	11			
Contribution for Reveneu for new Works ..	52,000	0	0			
Sale of Surplus Land for Tramway ...	1,04,644	12	2			
Sale of Building materials dismantled for new Road ...	9,814	13	9			
Bathing Ghat to Memory of Chotalall ...	3,433	15	0			
				2,40,564	15	10
Opening Cash Balance ...				2,98,577	8	1
Total ...				16,03,215	5	11

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	A.	P.		A.	P.
Part I. Jetties						
Jetty Expenditure ...	2,59,797	1	9			
Do Advance Account ..	6	7	6			
Do Deposit ...	13,322	0	0			
Do Stock ...	30,185	9	6			
Do Suspense Account ...	13,874	0	4			
Part II. Inland Vessels Wharves				3,17,185	3	0
Expenditure of Inland Vessels Wharves ...	1,97,191	3	0			
Expenditure Suspense Account..	704	2	6			
Part III. Strand Bank Lands				1,97,895	5	6
Expenditure S. B. Lands ...				51,982	2	7
Part IV. Port Account						
Port charges ...	2,28,589	2	11			
Depriciation Fund Cost of renewal and repairs of Block...	15,789	7	7			
Invest for Depriciation Fund...	11,232	0	0			
Port Deposit ...	673	10	4			
Port Suspense Account ...	181	13	4			
Part V. Capital Account				2,56,466	2	2
Loan repaid to Government by Sinking Fund ...	68,582	9	0			
Block Expenditure on new Works ...	2,98,439	15	8			
				3,67,022	8	8
Cash Balance on 30th September 1877 ...				4,12,664	0	0
Total ...				16,03,215	5	11

5. Your financial position on the 30th September 1877 as obtained from your books was as follows:

PARTICULARS.	Wharves and Jetties. Rs.	As.	P.	Port Proper. Rs.	As.	P.	TOTAL. Rs.	As.	P.
LIABILITIES.									
Capital Debt of Fort ...	...	...	...	17,65,000	...	...	17,65,000	...	...
Loan from Government ...	48,84,932	11	...	...	...	...	48,84,932	11	...
Contribution from Revenue for new works ...	18,92,191	12	10	1,79,074	14	7	20,71,266	11	5
Do. from Government for new Road ...	74,584	...	...	...	...	...	74 584	...	...
Do. from Revenue for repayment of Loan ...	4,39,167	5	..	...	...	...	4,39,167	5	..
Reserve Fund ...	45 000	...	..	3,64,250	...	...	4,09,2 0	..	...
Insurance Fund ...	21,021	14	5	...	...	...	21,021	14	5
Net Revenue ...	2.98 577	15	...	41 835	8	0	3.4 ,413	7	...
Sale of Surplus land for Tramway... ...	1,46,699	11	8	...	...	...	1,46.699	11	8
Do. of Building materials	48,754	6	9	...	...	...	48,754	6	9
Deposits	9,839	4	9	1.507	15	8	11,347	4	5
Miscellaneous advances	400	..	...	...	...	...	400	..	...
Marine Deposit for Custom House	...	...	...	2 431	13	..	2,431	13	...
Bathing Ghat to memory of Chotalall ...	17,952	..	...	...	..	...	17,952	...	3
Deprecation Fund Ac., ...	..	...	..	2,00,025	2	11	2,00,025	2	11
Government Promissory Notes deposit ...	49.700	...	...	...	...	..	49.700	...	..
Suspense Account	2,038	13	11	...	...	...	2,038	13	11
Wreck "Asia" ...	...	...	...	83,851	6	3	83,851	6	3
Total... ...	79,30,859	15	7	26,37.976	12	5	1,05,68,836	12	...
ASSETS.									
Value of Block	74,41,334	11	5	17,44,049	11	8	91,85,384	7	1
Stock	64,593	9	5	...	...	..	64,593	9	5
Advance from Revenue for new works ...	36,594	4	4	..	...	..	36.594	4	4
Investment for Reserve Fund	39,393	12	0	3.64,250	...	...	4,03,643	12	...
Do. for Depreciation Fund... ...	...	...	..	1,71,865	14	4	1,71,865	14	4
Depreciation of Marine Block	...	...	..	2,00,025	2	11	2,00,025	2	11
Suspense Account	29,177	5	1	181	13	4	29,359	2	5
Investment for Bathing Ghat	15,000	...	...	..	...	..	15.000	...	...
Government Promissory Notes of depositors ..	49,700	...	...	...	...	...	49.700	...	...
Advance Account	6	7	6	...	...	...	6	7	6
Cash Balance	2,55,059	...	..	1,57,604	2	2	4,12,664	..	..
Total... ...	79,30,859	15	7	26,37,976	12	5	1,05,68,836	12	0

Comptroller General's Office,
The 23rd February 1878.

We have &c.,
(Sd.) W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.
(Sd.) JAS. TAYLOR,
Asst. to Comptroller General.

Published in accordance with the provisions of Section 53 Act V. B. C. of 1870.

By order of the Commissioners,
G. H. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

The 4th March 1878

From

THE AUDITORS OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE HOOGHLY BRIDGE.

To

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE HOOGHLY BRIDGE.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honor to report that we have examined the accounts of the Hooghly Bridge for the half year ending 30th September 1877 and have found them to be correct.

2. We have noted two or three items of expenditure incurred during the half year as requiring the orders of Government for their final admission, and we observe that the needful applications for sanction have now been submitted by you to the Government. We beg at the same time to draw your attention to the provisions of Section 26 of Act IX. of 1871 B.C. which require the sanction of Government to be obtained before any charge is made in the sanctioned scale of establishment, or expenditure is incurred for any purpose not provided for in the Budget.

3. The following statement shows the net amounts of your Receipts and charges during the half year.

RECEIPTS.						
Revenue.						
Railway Traffic	2,01,514	4	3			
Local Do	55,442	1	10			
Hire of Steamer.....	518	1	0			
Working of Ferry Steamer	6,140	13	4			
Sales	201	12	6			
Total Revenue...				2,63,817	0	11
Deposit	200	0	0			
Reserve Fund	1,35,600	0	0			
Contribution from Revenue for new works	360	10	10			
Cash balance of previous half year.....	2,04,900	11	10	341,061	6	8
Total.....				6,04,878	7	7
CHARGES.						
Revenue working expenses	90,963	9	4			
Contribution from Revenue for new works.....	360	10	10			
Do. from Do. for Reserve Fund.....	1,35,600	0	0			
Total charges against Revenue				2,26,924	4	2
Investment for Reserve Fund 1,28,248	0	0				
Fines refunded to Govt. received from contractors	2,730	9	2			
Block account	2,650	11	8			
Cash balance on 30th September 1877	2,44,324	14	7			
				3,77,954	3	5
Total.....				6,04.878	7	7

4. The assets and liabilities of the Bridge account on 30th September 1877 were as follows:

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	As.	P.
Loan from Government ...	20,53,333	6	4
Net Revenue ...	2,05,712	14	7
Balance of deposit refunded by Executive Engineer ...	9,442	15	11
Government Promissory note deposit ...	2,000	0	0
Contribution from Revenue for repayment of loan ...	1,88,466	10	8
Do. for new works ...	50,416	9	10
Reserve Fund ...	1,35,600	0	0
Deposit	200	0	0
Fines received by Government from contractors ...	7,866	11	8
Total ...	26,53,039	4	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Block	22,78,016	5	5
Investment for Reserve Fund ...	1,28,248	0	0
Government Promissory note depositors	2,000	0	0
Miscellaneous advance account ...	450	0	0
Cash Balance	2,44,324	0	0
Total...	26,53,039	4	0

We have &c.
(Sd.) W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General,
(Sd.) James Taylor,
Asstt. to Comptroller General.

Comptroller General's Office,
The 23rd February, 1878.

Published in accordance with the provisions of Section 26 Act IX. B. C. of 1871 and Section 53 Act V. B. C. of 1870.

By order of the Commissioners,
G. H. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

The 4th March, 1878.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 07 August, 2017

BATHGATE & CO.

SUPPLIES OF THE FOLLOWING TO HAND

Fruit Julien

Is the most REFRESHING and AGREEABLE purgative that can be taken. It is the best remedy for habitual constipation, so very prevalent in the tropics, as it can be taken for any length of time, without the least inconvenience; its agreeable flavour is an allurement to its use, whilst its innocent composition is a guarantee of its suitability in all cases where a laxative is required.

It is indispensable on a Sea Voyage.

Price per bottle. Rs. 2 cash; Rs. 2-8 credit.

Singletons Golden Eye Ointment.

Known to the public upwards of 200 years as a certain cure for Inflamed Eyes, Weak Sight, Sore Eyes, Scorbutic Eruptions, Piles, Bruises, &c.

Price, per pot, Rs 2.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.

For Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.

1st size, Price Re. 1 cash; Re. 1-4 credit.

2nd „ „ „ 2 „ „ 2-8 „

Roche's Embrocation.

One of the oldest and most celebrated remedies for Hooping Cough.

Price, per bottle, Rs. 3-8.

COLE'S ALGA MARINA.

A concentrated Essence of Sea-weed, and an unfailing remedy in cases of Rheumatism and Gout, weakness in the joints, varicose veins, swellings, &c., and for restoring the use of Joints injured by recent sprains or bruises, and a cure for that extensive class of dissasee for which the sea side is usually recommended.

Price, per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.

A pleasant, safe, and effectual cure for Gout, Lumbago, &c., &c.,

Price, per box, Re. 1 cash; Re. 1-4 credit.

DR. HALL'S CHLORATE OF POTASSE.

Price, per bottle, Rs. 2-8 cash; Rs. 3 credit.

Grimault's Guarana.

Held in high esteem as a stomachic and febrifuge, it has been used with the most signal success in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, and is recommended as a reliable Medicine for sick Headache.

Price, per box, Rs. 2 cash; Rs. 2-8 credit.

BATHGATE & Co.
CALCUTTA.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS.

Paid-up Capital—Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, K.T.

Vice Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Chairman of the General Court of Directors:

LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B.

Life Department.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Local Board of Directors

L. P. D. BROUGHTON, ESQ., Administrator-General.
R. A. LYALL, ESQ., (Lyall, Rennie & Co.), Merchant.
E. T. ROBERTS, ESQ., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, ESQ., Merchant.
MEDICAL OFFICER:—DR. C. PALMER.

Important Reduction of the Rates for Life Assurance in India, China, Ceylon, &c.

EXAMPLES.

New Table of Rates for Civilians payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at death.

Comparative Statement of Rates of Different Offices.

YEARLY AT AGE 20.

	Rs.	As.	P.
The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Co.	25	6	0
The old rates ditto ditto... ...	30	12	0
The Standard	28	9	4
The Universal	29	0	0
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England... ...	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0
The Indian Life Assurance Company...	28	5	4

General Agents for the whole of India in the Life Department.

CHAUNTRELL, KNOWLES, AND ROBERTS,
SOLICITORS,
No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

No More Pains!!!

THE

INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; packing and postage, As. 8.

DARLINGTON & Co., 49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

☞ See that you get the INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER with the name of Darlington & Co. on it.

Now ready.

New Civil Procedure Code & other Acts.

Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act, General Stamp Act, Evidence Act, Court Fees Act, Contract Act, Specific Relief Act, Registration Act, Limitation Act, Carriers Act, Oaths Act, Majority Act, Royal Charter Act, Letters Patent constituting the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the N. W. Provinces, Speech of Sir Arthur Hobhouse on the passing of the New Code of Civil Procedure, amendments up to date. To each Act a special Index. Per Copy Rs. 6, Packing and postage Re. 1.

DARLINGTON & CO., 49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

THE

CALCUTTA MAGAZINE.

A journal of Literature, Politics, Science, and the Arts. Embracing topics of the Day, Sketches of Eastern Life. Biographical and Historical Notes, Essays, Miscellaneous Notices, Poetry, and Serial Tales, &c., &c. The whole combining useful information and instruction with amusement and recreation. Edited by Owen Aratoon.

Monthly subscription ... ... Rs. 1.

DARLINGTON & Co. 49 Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

The Press unanimously recommend it as the best Magazine for our Indian Homes. Specimen copies forwarded any where on receipt of 32 half anna postage stamps.

Nearly ready in one complete volume, Price Rs. 10.

Cyclopædia of Anglo-Indian Literature.

Edited by Gwen Aratoon.

DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

A portion of the book is now ready containing notices of John Brothwick Gilchrist, L. L. D., John Bruce, Dr. Francis Buchanan, Sir William Jones, Dr. William Carey, Felix Carey, Joshua Marshman, Adoniram Judson, Lieut. Colonel James Tod, RAJAH RAM MOHUN ROY, William Ward, St. Francis Xavier, Francis Bernier, Bartholomæus Ziegenbalg, Constantius Joseph Beschi, Revd. William Yates, Thomas Coryat, James Augustus Hickey, William Duane, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Robert Orme and Horace Hayman Wilson.

☞ Intending subscribers will be good enough to send in their names and subscriptions as early as practicable.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Messrs. Corfield & Co., invite attention to the following letter which they have recently received from a native gentleman of Rank.

"MESSRS. CORFIELD & CO.
Surgeon Dentists, Calcutta."

DEAR SIR,

"I have derived so much benefit from the artificial teeth you made for me that I feel I must in gratitude write to thank you for all you have done for me.

For many years I have been without a tooth in my head having lost all after a very severe illness at a comparatively early age. For many years I have been unable to chew the pan so much used by natives; and this has caused much distress and sorrow. Fortunately I was recommended to place myself in your hands to have new mineral teeth supplied. I can now not only chew any pan but I can also eat every kind of food. My health is therefore much improved and I feel like another man. As there must be many Hindoos who suffer as I did from loss of teeth and who do not know how to remedy that loss, you may print this letter in the newspapers (without my name) for guidance of others.

Yours truly,
N. C. R.

Pure mineral teeth supplied on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite Plates at the cheapest price.

J. CORFIELD & CO.
10 and 11 Esplanade. Calcutta.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
11, Canning Road Allahabad

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, CALCUTTA.

Beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to **Colleges and Schools**. to their large and varied stock of

SILVER MEDALS.

Suitable for presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

We would mention that the Designs & ornamentation in these Medals are not engraved, but are raised in high relief, which produces a much handsomer effect.

The prices quoted are for Medals and cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

The "Star and Crown" Medal Rs. 16

Back left quite plain for engraving.

The "Temple of Fame" Medal, 1¾ inches Rs. 22
The "Triumph of Industry" Medal, 1½ „ „ 16
The "Laurel Wreath" Medal, 1¼ „ „ 14
Plain Silver Medals, 1¼ inches diameter Rs. 11 in case.
„ „ „ 1½ „ „ 15 „
Silver Medals with wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter Rs. 20

Each complete in morocco case.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
Calcutta.

G. HAASE, M.D.

Oculist.

CALCUTTA.

May be consulted at
Benares, Clarke's Hotel
From the 5th to the 15th February,
Lucknow, Hill's Hotel
From the 16th to the 28th February,
Agra, Laurie's Hotel
From the 1st to the 10th March,
Jeypore, Clark's Hotel
From the 11th to the 25th March,
Delhi, Northbrook's Hotel
From the 26th March to the 4th April,
Allahabad, Laurie's Station Hotel
From the 10th to the 20th April.
Consultation fee Rupees ... 16 0 0

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

OR

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাদক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan, Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**

Sole Agents. B. M. SIRCAR. & Co.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As.
Per Month	1	4
„ Annum	11	8
„ Single Copy	0	8

IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI. *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.